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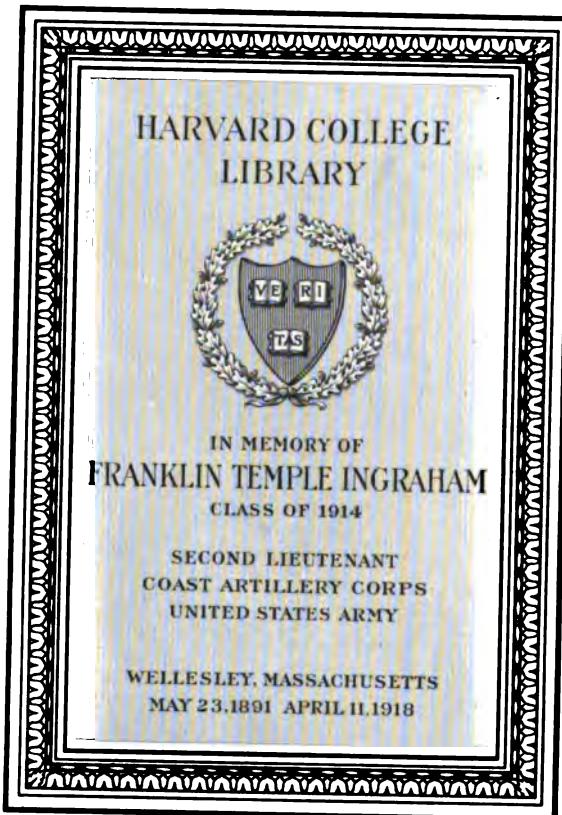
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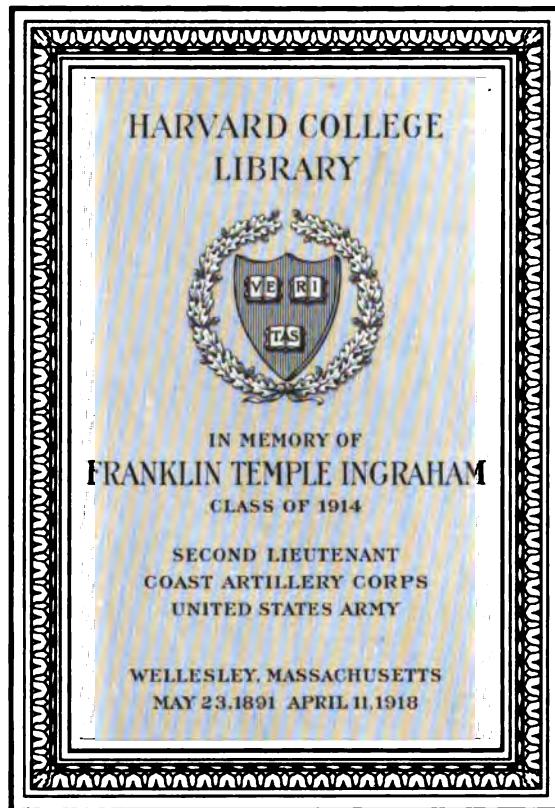
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SIXTH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

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VENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

VI. THE STATE GOVERNMENT. By HON. MIRAM A. HUSE.

AUGUST, 1901.

VOLUME VII NO. 1.



THE VERMONTER A STATE MAGAZINE

OLD HOME WEEK

Official State Programme.



THE OLD RED SCHOOL HOUSE.

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CHARLES S. FORBES,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,
ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

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An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VOL. VI.

AUGUST, 1901.

No. I.

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THE VERMONTER.

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THE STATE HOUSE, MONTPELIER.



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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VI.

AUGUST, 1901.

No. 1.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

BY HIRAM A. HUSE.

HEREDITY counts in the State as well as in individuals. The ancestry and birth of Vermont are told in President Buckham's "Founding of the State" in the January VERMONTER. Of course, the men who founded the State had intimately to do with the super-structure built on the foundation.

The foundation may be said to have ended with the adoption of the constitution of 1777—a constitution adopted in a thunder storm and with the news of the fall of Ticonderoga and of Hubbardton imminent just come to the members of the convention. The men who formed this constitution were mainly Connecticut Yankees, as the adoption of the name of New Connecticut for their State the winter before clearly showed. The principles which these men built into the constitutional foundation of the State were in great part, of common acceptance with all men of the day engaged in establishing free institutions. In June the name of New Connecticut had given place to that of Vermont, which was suggested by Dr. Thomas Young, of Philadelphia, through whom it is likely also came the consideration of the Pennsylvania constitution as a model closely to be followed. This Pennsylvania constitution was a product of the year 1776, in a convention in which Benjamin Franklin bore a leading part, but which was largely under the influence, if

not domination, of James Cannon, who was a school master, inexperienced in what was thought to be statecraft, but honest in his love for the people, and who really builded wiser than he was given credit for by those who ordinarily ruled the politics of Pennsylvania.



Photo by Blanchard.

HIRAM A. HUSE.

The settlement of Vermont really began near the close of the French and Indian War and was actively carried on in the dozen years preceding the Revolution—
Google

these years being largely filled with contention with New York, which was attempting to treat as invalid the New Hampshire charters under which the great body of the settlers held their lands. This time of contention was educating the people to do their part in the still more strenuous days which began with the Revolution. Resistance to New York and rebellion against Great Britain in the spring of 1775 went hand in hand, and there is somewhat of truth in the claim that William French, who was killed at Westminster, March 13, 1775, was, as he has sometimes been called, "The Proto-Martyr of the Revolution." While French was killed in resistance to New York authority, it is very clear that in the minds of the men of that day, that authority stood for the authority of Great Britain. His epitaph states that he was shot "By the hands of Cruel Ministereal tools of Georg ye 3d in the Corthouse at 11 a Clock at night in the 22d year of his Age—

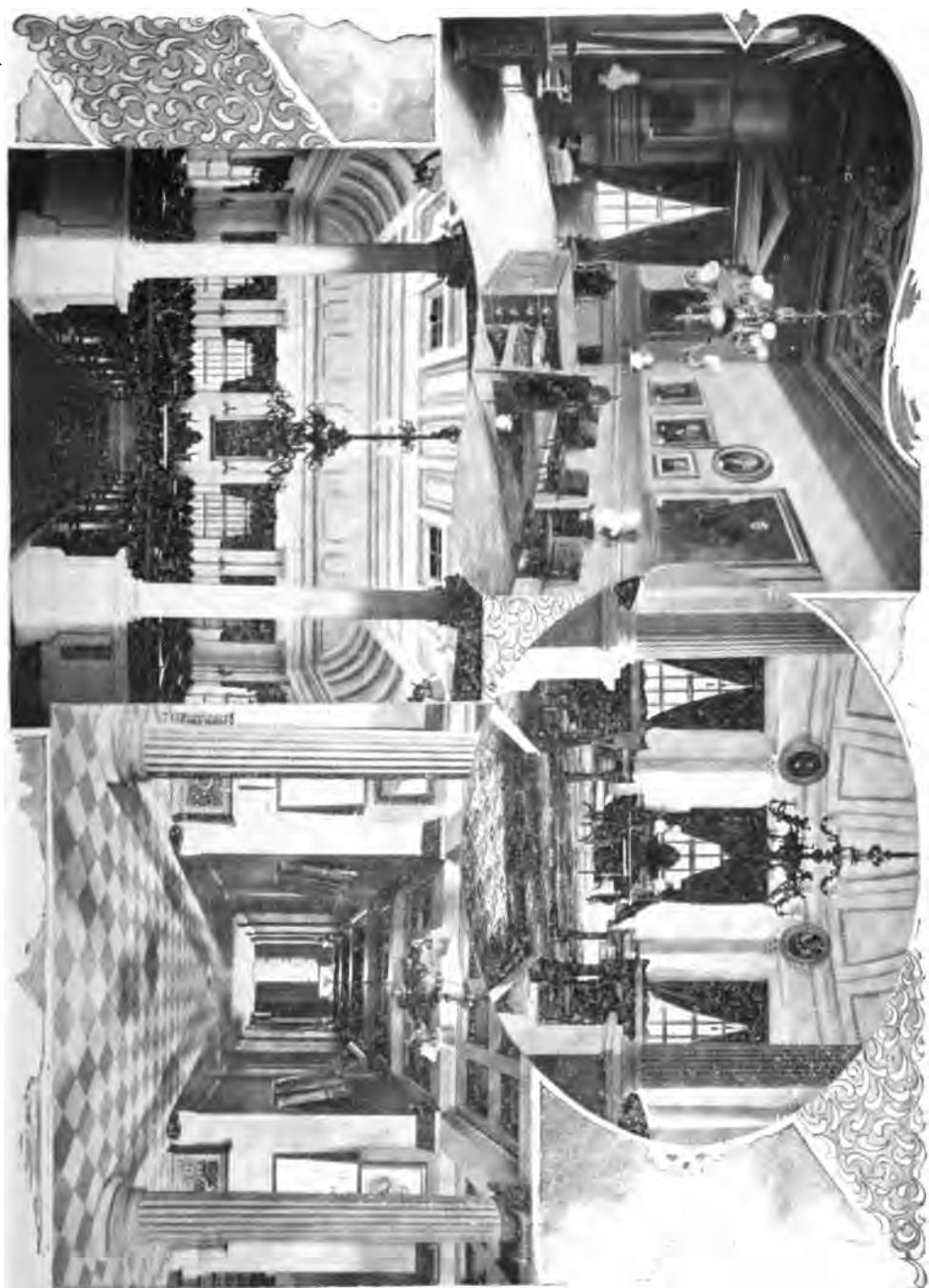
Here William French his Body lies
For Murder his blood for Vengance cries
King Georg the third his Tory crew
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw
For Liberty and His Country's Good
he Lost his Life his Dearest blood."

At any rate, whether the Westminster massacre, as it has been called, was the climax of the trouble with New York or was the beginning in blood of the American Revolution, the same spring that saw it saw Concord and Lexington and saw the fall of Ticonderoga at the hands of New England men with Ethan Allen at their head, and two gloomy years of war had passed when Vermont adopted her first constitution. At the time of its adoption there was provision made that the first legislature should meet at Bennington the next winter, but the stress of the war was such that the first election under the constitution was postponed until the third of March, 1778, at which time State officers and a legislature were elected. The place of meeting had also been changed, Windsor taking the place of Bennington, and

on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1778, the first State government of Vermont was inaugurated.

The union of church and State as a theory had never been popular in this country. Perhaps the unpopularity of such union was in some degree because the church or churches that had such union were not popular with the early settlers of New England. For many years after Vermont was a State it was necessary that a member of the House of Representatives, before taking his seat, should make and subscribe this declaration: "I do believe in one God, the creator and governor of the universe, the rewarder of the good and punisher of the wicked. And I do acknowledge the scriptures of the old and new testament to be given by divine inspiration, and own and profess the protestant religion." Many long years have gone since this requirement disappeared from the constitution.

The men who founded the State and who were a part of the State built upon that foundation, were of sturdy make in mind and body and were not always agreed. How far in particular cases we can trust tradition as holding the mirror up to truth is a question, but wherever tradition tells an untruth, it is of something that might very well have been true. However united the early Vermonters were in resistance to New York, in loyalty to the cause of freedom and in rebellion against King George, they were very plainly not of one mind in many matters temporal and spiritual. The Bennington pastor—was it Parson Dewey?—and his sometime profane auditor, Ethan Allen, illustrate this, whether the story of the parson's prayer and Ethan's interruption is true or not. If not true that when the parson, in the meeting house, gave thanks for the victory at Ticonderoga and failed to sufficiently particularize events, Allen rose and said, "Parson, please mention to the Lord that I was there," and that the parson replied to the sturdy warrior, "Sit down thou bold blasphemer!" it might



EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
REPRESENTATIVES' HALL.

INTERIOR VIEWS—STATE HOUSE.
SENATE CHAMBER.
MAIN CORRIDOR.

very well have happened; and whether true or not, the tale is illustrative of the character of the men and of the times. So, however we may think the church and State disunited in Vermont, when we go back to early days, we find the soldier in the house of God and the preacher on the field of battle or having his say in State polity, and, as before shown, the founders of the State put into, and the men of the State for years kept in, the constitution a religious test now long, with many other things, in limbo.

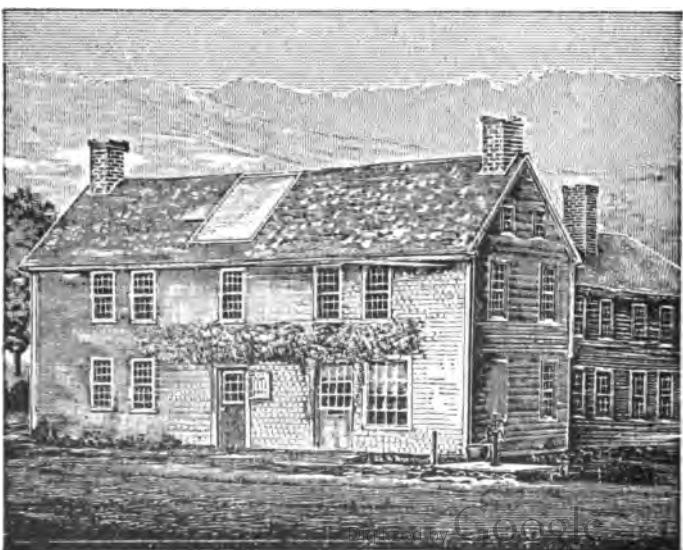
There is given on this page an illustration of the "Constitution House" at Windsor. This Constitution House got its name from the meeting within its walls of the convention of 1777. It is not at all probable that the General Assembly of the State ever met in this Constitution House. The first day's journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Vermont shows that the first legislature met for the first time "at the meeting house" in Windsor. The story of the beginnings of things is always fascinating—only the other day Robert Roberts was telling me that his father, Daniel Roberts, who for two-thirds of a century, honored the profession of the law in Vermont by his active practice therein, first started in Jacksonville, Illinois, in the year when Stephen A. Douglas, whose life was an example of the "expansion" of Vermont, began practice there, and that one



OLD CATAMOUNT TAVERN, BENNINGTON.



OLD COURT HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.



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THE OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE, WINDSOR.

morning his father meeting Douglas mounted on horseback, the latter called to him, "Roberts, I've got a case to try. Can't you lend me a book?"

The beginning of the State government of Vermont is in the Journal of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, though not "writ in fine Italian," set forth in the following words:

"State of Vermont—Windsor, Thursday, March 12, 1778.

"The Representatives of the freemen of the several towns in this State, met at the meeting house in said Windsor, agreeable to the constitution and formed themselves into a House.

"The Assembly then chose Capt. Joseph Bowker, Speaker of the House, and Major Thomas Chandler, Clerk.

"After the House was formed, the Reverend Mr. Powers preached a sermon on the occasion, from the 28th chapter of Matthew, 18th verse. Divine service being ended, proceeded, etc."

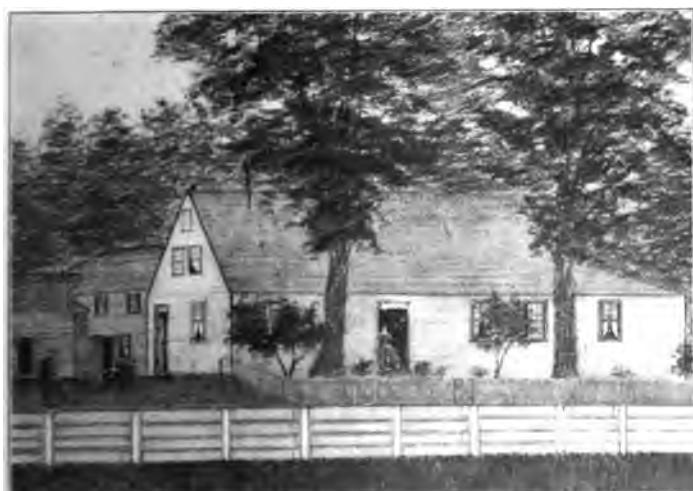


COURT HOUSE, MIDDLEBURY, WHERE THE LEGISLATURE MET IN 1800.

The text of Matthew XXVIII—18, above referred to is "And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth."

The sermon of Rev. Peter Powers of

Newbury, above noted, was the first election sermon ever delivered in Vermont and followed immediately upon the organization of the House. And although Reverend Aaron Hutchinson of Pomfret preached a sermon July 2, 1777, before the convention which adopted the constitution, which sermon, of course, could not be classed as an election sermon, that of Mr. Powers is the first official sermon in



THE GOVERNOR PALMER HOUSE, DANVILLE, WHERE THE LEGISLATURE MET IN 1805.

THE GOVERNORS OF VERMONT.



THOMAS CHITTENDEN.
Governor 1778-1797.
(Except in 1789.)



PAUL BRIGHAM.
Governor 1797.



ISAAC TICHENOR.
Governor 1797-1807.



JONAS GALUSHA.
Governor 1809-13.
(Also 1815.)



MARTIN CHITTENDEN.
Governor 1813-14.



RICHARD SKINNER.
Governor 1820-23.



C. P. VAN NESS.
Governor 1823-24.



SAMUEL C. CRAFT.
Governor 1828-31.



W.M. A. PALMER.
Governor 1831-35.
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Vermont extant in print as it was delivered, for Mr. Hutchinson preached extemporaneously and afterwards wrote out his discourse putting in doubtless what he remembered that he did say and such things as he afterwards thought he ought to have said, as is shown by his preface



FIRST STATE HOUSE, MONTPELIER.

to the printed sermon which is reproduced in the first volume of Collections of the Vermont Historical Society.

The sermon of Mr. Powers printed as it was delivered, is, therefore, the first true record of the kind of sermon that the makers and conductors of the State received in any organized capacity. When this sermon was delivered, no printing press was in Vermont and the printing of it was done by John Mycall in 1778 at Newburyport, Mass. Type and ink and paper are not up to the phonograph for the true reproduction of spoken words but they do very well after the lapse of one hundred twenty-three years, and from his printed page we learn that he told the Executive authority of the State that it was expected "that each of you be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well;" further he said, "We trust the honorable Legislature will furnish you with good and wholesome laws without which we cannot expect you will do much."

The following extract from page 22 of Mr. Powers' sermon is illustrative of the character of the time in which the State began its work:

"And when the enemy* came in like a flood upon

*General Burgoyne with about 10,000 British troops, etc.

us, the last summer, and spread such scenes of horror and devastation, the *spirit of the Lord lifted up a standard against him*; so that after all his proud boasts, and haughty insults, *he is fallen like Lucifer, son of the morning.*"

Also the following:

"On this surprising and remarkable interposition of Heaven, I would congratulate my country, the brave and worthy officers, and our valiant soldiers who shewed a noble ardor and truly heroic spirit on the memorable sixteenth of August last, and thereon to the remarkable seventeenth of October, when British power and pride submitted to brave Americans. Then did the Lord ride upon a cherub, and did fly; yea he did fly upon the wings of the wind. Ps. XVIII. 10. Let us join the Heavenly Choir, *Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.* Rev. XIX. 6. But this was a salvation especially for this infant state which we should record to the glory of our great deliverer."

Vermont, for about thirteen years, that is until its admission into the Union, was, as it called itself, a "sovereign and independent State," and some Vermont books were double dated "in the such and such a year of the independence of the United States of America and in the such and such a year of the independence and sovereignty of the State of Vermont." One of the peculiar features of the government of Vermont was the Council of Censors, which feature lasted until the last



SECOND STATE HOUSE, MONTPELIER.

Council of Censors in 1869, proposed an amendment, which was adopted by the convention of 1870, abolishing the old method of amending the constitution. The Council of Censors consisted of thirteen men and was elected every seven years. Their business was to review and criticise legislation of the preceding seven years as



SILAS H. JENNISON.
Governor 1835-41.



CHARLES K. WILLIAMS.
Governor 1850-52.



RYLAND FLETCHER.
Governor 1856-58.



HIGHLAND HALL.
Governor 1858-60.



ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.
Governor 1852-53—1860-61.



FREDERICK HOLBROOK.
Governor 1861-63.



J. GREGORY SMITH.
Governor 1863-65.



PAUL DILLINGHAM.
Governor 1865-67.



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Governor 1867-69.

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JOHN B. PAGE
Governor 1867-69.

well as to propose amendments to the constitution, and the address of the first Council of Censors (1785), which was doubtless written by Micah Townsend, is a State paper of remarkable value. The constitution was amended somewhat by convention in 1786, and still more by convention in 1793, when the constitution as the body of it now stands was adopted, all changes since made appearing as articles of amendment. For the first seven years after the organization of the State, each town had one representative and each town which had eighty taxable inhabitants was entitled to another representative. After the lapse of seven years, each town had one Representative and no more, and this still holds true, so that the number of members of the House of Representatives of Vermont, if all towns elect, is now 246. The Council consisted of twelve members who, in conjunction with the Governor, formed the executive power of the State. The House of Representatives possessed the legislative power of the State, except that acts not approved by the Governor and Council could not become laws until the next session of assembly. The Governor and Council were abolished and a Senate of thirty members established in 1836, so that the legislative branch of the government now consists of a House of Representatives numbering 246 and a Senate numbering thirty. In 1850, the election of county officers was by constitutional provision taken from the General Assembly and placed in the hands of the voters of the respective counties. In 1870, an amendment was adopted by which the legislative sessions became biennial instead of annual and the time of meeting of the legislature was in that year changed from the second Thursday of October in each year to the first Wednesday in October in the years ending with even numbers. In 1882, by amendment to the constitution, the election of the Secretary of State and the Auditor of Accounts was taken from the legislature and placed in the hands of the freemen of the State, who have always chosen the

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer.

The first years of the State government were largely occupied in providing for the continuation of the War of the Revolution and in preserving the independence of the State which was assailed by New York. In preserving the integrity of the State, some very curious attempts at expansion were made, a great number of New Hampshire towns being at one time annexed to the State and one session of the legislature being held within the present borders of New Hampshire, and a number of New York towns were also annexed temporarily. This "expansion" served its purpose very well, because the neighboring states became pretty much content to let Vermont territory alone if she would let their territory alone.

The State was fortunate in the men who were early at the head of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of its government. Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor, received nineteen annual elections by the freemen of the State, and Isaac Tichenor, who became Governor at the election succeeding Thomas Chittenden's death, received eleven annual elections. The first three State Treasurers (who were Ira Allen, Samuel Mattocks and Benjamin Swan) in all held office from 1778 to 1833, their three terms thus covering a period of fifty-five years. The Supreme Court of the State, although elective by the legislature at each regular session, is a permanent body and changes in it are made as seldom as in states where a different method of choice for the supreme bench prevails. The Supreme Court has consisted at various times of from three to seven members, the latter being the present number; and as illustrative of the permanence of judicial tenure, it may be noted that the seven judges elected in 1890 were continuously upon the bench until 1899, when the first change for nine years was had, and that came by the appointment of Chief Judge Ross to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy occurring by the death of



PETER T. WASHBURN.
Governor 1869.



GEO. W. HENDEE.
Governor 1870.



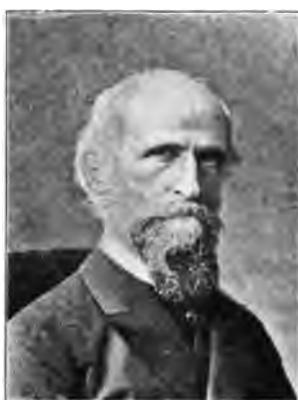
JOHN W. STEWART.
Governor 1870-71.



JULIUS CONVERSE.
Governor 1872-74.



ASAHEL PECK.
Governor 1874-76.



HORACE FAIRBANKS.
Governor 1876-78.



REDFIELD PROCTOR.
Governor 1878-80.



ROSWELL FARNHAM.
Governor 1880-82.



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JOHN L. BARSTOW.
Governor 1884-86.

Senator Justin S. Morrill. Chief Judge Taft has been upon the bench for more than twenty years and Judge Rowell is in the twentieth year of his services.

It is said that one star differs from another star in glory, and it is doubtless true that one State differs from another State in many of its executive, legislative and judicial features. The peculiarities of Vermont in this respect however, are not so great as to call for long special description. The veto power which exists in the Governor is really not a power, although in many cases, it amounts practically to that. He can veto an act, but, if the legislature sees fit, each house by a majority only, to pass it over the veto, the act becomes a law. In most cases, however, a bill vetoed by the Governor does not become law, for the reason that, that generally in the veto message, reasons are called to the attention of the members of the legislature which had not before occurred to them, and, upon reflection, they take the same view of the matter as that taken by the governor; but, wherever the representatives and senators have made up their minds on due reflection, a veto does not stand in the way of their will, and they pass an act over the veto with ease and apparent satisfaction.

The system of representation whereby each town in the State has a representative in the General Assembly irrespective of its population is one that has been much criticised. It cannot, perhaps, be logically defended as a theoretical proposition, but in practice it works well for the good of the State. The legislature has always been incorruptible, and its sessions are of no small importance as an educational factor in the State. The farmer or mechanic from the small town meets, through the weeks of the session, the mechanic or business man or lawyer or doctor from the large towns, and the members of each calling learn from the other. The member from the small town goes home for Thanksgiving, beyond which festival by common consent the sessions of the legislature do

not extend, having learned this, that, and the other thing from men of other professions or callings than his own, and the professional man or other representative of a city or a large town, many a time goes to his home having learned as much from the sound common sense of representatives from the smaller towns as these representatives have learned from him and his fellows; and the practical outcome of the present system for the State is one that keeps the people interested in the government as a thing in which they have directly in and from their own homes a share. This feature, like the town meeting of New England, is an educator of the whole people in the science, art and practice of legislation.

The people of Vermont, collectively, have never been troubled with "wheels in the head." In fact, individual Vermonters so troubled, like Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and Heber Kimball, the founder and very high priests of Mormonism, and J. H. Noyes, inventor of the Free Love Community system, have betaken themselves to fields more fertile and better adapted for the cultivation of their particular fads, than are the hills and valleys of their native State. Vermont, however, kept its Supreme Court on wheels for more than a century, a session of that court being held every year in every county until the last decade. The executive and legislative branches of government wandered here and there over the State for the first thirty years of its existence, and it was not until 1808 that Montpelier came to be the permanent capital. As has been stated, the first legislature met at Windsor, March 12, 1778, and thirteen other sessions of the legislature were held in that town, the last one being an adjourned session in January, 1804. Eight sessions were held in Bennington, where Landlord Fay's Catamount Tavern seemed to have a sort of magnetic or other attraction for the early legislators as it had had for the men who resisted the encroachments of New York before and in the days of the Revolution. The first



SAMUEL E. PINGREE.
Governor 1884-86.



E. J. ORMSBEE.
Governor 1886-88.



WM. P. DILLINGHAM.
Governor 1888-90.



CARROLL S. PAGE.
Governor 1890-92.



LEVI K. FULLER.
Governor 1892-94.



U. A. WOODBURY.
Governor 1894-96.



JOSIAH GROUT.
Governor 1896-98.



EDWARD C. SMITH.
Governor 1898-1900.



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WM. W. STICKNEY,
Governor 1900-1901.

session held in Bennington, was the adjourned session of June, 1778, and the last session was that of January, 1791, the month that a specially called constitutional convention at Bennington ratified the constitution of the United States. The session of February, 1779, at which it was first attempted to enact a complete body of law for the State was held at Bennington, as was the February session of 1787, in which that body of law and the session laws of the preceding seven years were combined and enacted in a fairly complete revision. Rutland had seven sessions, the first that of October, 1784, and the last that of October, 1804. Four sessions were held at Westminster, the first in March, 1780, and the last in October, 1803. Manchester was the place of meeting of three legislatures, those of October 1779, 1782, 1788. Two sessions, those of 1800 and 1806, were held at Middlebury, and two, the October session of 1787 and the session of 1801, were at Newbury. The October session of 1781, was held in Charlestown, N. H., that town with many others east of Connecticut river then being under the jurisdiction of Vermont. The June session, 1785, was at Norwich, the session of 1790 at Castleton, the session of 1798 at Vergennes, that of 1802 at Burlington, and of 1805 at Danville. The last session held under the old system of having the State government on wheels was at Woodstock in 1807, since which year all sessions of the legislature have been held at Montpelier.

Robert A. Perkins, aforetime of Woodstock and later of Rutland — long-time editor of the *Rutland Herald* and whose untimely death all who knew him lament — used to say that the United States was the most warlike nation on the globe and that in this respect the Vermonters constituted that nation's most warlike tribe. He had some warrant for his thought, for the early inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants had to fight for their holdings, and it was an easy transition from this fighting to their full share in the War of the Revolution.

In the war of 1812, it might almost be said that the whole body of men of fighting age started for Plattsburgh at the time of the British invasion in 1814. Although Vermont had no regiments, composed solely of her sons in the Mexican War, Ransom and others gave their lives in that foreign land. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Governor Fairbanks called a special session of the legislature, which met April 23, 1861, and continued five days and in that time made ample provision for the enlistment and equipment of Vermont soldiers needed by the national government. General Brooks, a Vermonter himself, who trained the old Vermont brigade, called his men at first with expletives, "Cornstalk militia," but these were the men Sedgwick meant when he said, "Put the Vermonters ahead and keep the column well closed up," and they were the same men of whom Brooks himself, after the charge at Funkstown, said as he snapped his bridle reins, "There isn't another brigade in the whole army that would have done it." The second Vermont Brigade at Gettysburg and other Vermont regiments brigaded with those of other states also justified the treatment which Vermont gave her troops, both in equipping them for action at the outset of the war and in paying them steadily seven dollars a month State pay during their service. Another special session of the legislature was held May 5, 1898, continuing three days, which provided for the equipment, subsistence and transportation of Vermont troops and provided State pay in addition to the pay of the United States, for the soldiers of the Vermont regiment in the Spanish war. And Dewey at Manila, and Clark on the "Oregon," each was a "hill-born hero of the sea," and in far China last year, the highest officer of the United States to bravely meet death was Col. Liscum, who as a Burlington boy went into the volunteer service at the time of the Rebellion, and, after the close of the civil war, went into the regular army, working himself gradually up to the command of a regiment.

The three great public factors in education—the church, the school, and the public library—have been cared for by the State government. In the charters of most of the towns the “minister’s right” and the “school right” were reserved, and at least as early as 1783 an act was passed “to enable towns and parishes to erect proper houses for public worship and to support ministers of the gospel.” School legislation has been progressive and the State has lately passed laws to encourage the establishment of free public libraries. In early days, the State aided its county grammar schools and academies, and, for a third of a century, has given support to Normal Schools and for a century to the higher institutions of learning.

Taken as a whole, Vermont legislation may be said to be above the average of State legislation in wise and practical provision for the wants of a State. Economy without niggardliness and progress without rashness have been the rule. The legislature has sought, as it should, to advance the agricultural interests of the State and to protect and guard the good health of its inhabitants by establishing proper Boards and enacting laws under which they may act. The methods of taxation are of high order and still improving.

Colonel Forbes has been at great pains to get together photographs or other representations of the places of meeting of the early legislatures. These will be of interest, and, if in any case, the traditions that he has found as to the building in which a session was held is erroneous, this publication will no doubt cause corrections to be made in accordance with the exact historical fact. The Constitution House at Windsor is placed by him among these as were the original constitution was adopted although it is quite certain no session of a legislature was ever held therein. The journals of the sessions for 30 years name some of the places where they were held while silent as to others. The Wind-

sor session of March, 1778 was in the Meeting House; those of June, 1782, February 13, 1783 and October, 1785 were in the Town House and that of October, 1791 was in the Court House. Of the Bennington sessions that of June, 1778 was at the “House of Capt. Stephen Fay;” those of January, 1782, February, 1787 and January, 1791 were at the Court House, and that of February, 1784 at the “House of Mr. Jonathan Robinson.” Of the Rutland sessions that of October, 1784 was held at the Meeting House and that of October, 1786 in the Court House. The Norwich session of June, 1785 was in the Meeting House; the Manchester session October, 1788 in the Meeting House; the Westminster session of October, 1789 in the Meeting House; and the Castleton session of October, 1790 in the Meeting House.

There is given herewith a list of the governors of the State—a list of men whose honors have been deservedly received and whose duties have been well performed. The subject and limits of this article do not permit review of these men one by one, nor any statement of the peculiar strength and character of each, nor any words concerning Vermonters who have done good service in the national councils, or who have been notable within or without her borders.

No State has so great a proportion of her native born living beyond her borders and doing their life work in other States. But those who have staid at home, content to live in the State of their nativity, count their brethren or sisters who have gone abroad as Vermonters still. And I have never found one Vermont born living in a home beyond her borders whose heart does not hold full measure of love for the old Green Mountain State or with whom the memory of her mountains, hills and valleys and of her lakes and streams does not abide.

**CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF
VERMONT.**

RANK	NAME.	PLACE OF BIRTH	YEAR. ELECTED	RESIDENCE WHEN ELECTED.	Age when Elected.	Years of Service.
1	Thomas Chittenden	Conn.	1730 1778	Arlington	48	10
2	Moses Robinson	Mass.	1741 1789	Bennington	48	1
3	Thomas Chittenden	Conn.	1730 1790	Arlington	60	7
4	Paul Brigham†	Conn.	1746 1797	Norwich	51	1
5	Isaac Tichenor	N. J.	1754 1797	Bennington	43	10
6	Israel Smith	Conn.	1759 1807	Rutland	52	1
7	Isaac Tichenor	N. J.	1754 1808	Bennington	54	1
8	Jonas Galusha	Conn.	1753 1809	Shaftsbury	56	4
9	Martin Chittenden	Conn.	1769 1813	Williston	44	2
10	Jonas Galusha	Conn.	1753 1815	Shaftsbury	62	5
11	Richard Skinner	Conn.	1778 1820	Manchester	42	3
12	C. P. Van Ness	N. Y.	1782 1823	Burlington	41	3
13	Ezra Butler	Mass.	1763 1826	Waterbury	63	2
14	Samuel C. Craft	Conn.	1768 1828	Craftsbury	60	3
15	Wm. A. Palmer	Conn.	1781 1831	Danville	50	4
16	Silas H. Jennison	Vt.	1791 1835	Shoreham	45	6
17	Charles Paine	Vt.	1799 1841	Northfield	42	2
18	John Mattocks	Conn.	1777 1843	Tinmouth	66	1
19	William Slade	Vt.	1786 1844	Cornwall	58	2
20	Horace Eaton	Vt.	1804 1846	Enosburg	42	2
21	Carlos Coolidge	Vt.	1792 1848	Windsor	52	2
22	Chas. K. Williams	Mass.	1782 1850	Rutland	68	2
23	Erastus Fairbanks	Mass.	1792 1852	St. Johnsbury	60	1
24	John S. Robinson	Vt.	1804 1853	Bennington	49	1
25	Stephen Royce	Vt.	1787 1854	St. Albans	67	2
26	Ryland Fletcher	Vt.	1799 1856	Cavendish	57	2
27	Hiland Hall	Vt.	1795 1858	Bennington	63	2
28	Erastus Fairbanks	Mass.	1792 1860	St. Johnsbury	68	1
29	Frederick Holbrook	Conn.	1813 1861	Brattleboro	48	2
30	J. Gregory Smith	Vt.	1818 1863	St. Albans	45	2
31	Paul Dillingham	Mass.	1799 1865	Waterbury	66	2
32	John B. Page	Vt.	1826 1867	Rutland	41	2
33	Peter T. Washburn	Mass.	1814 1869	Woodstock	55	1 1/3
34	Geo. W. Hendee	Vt.	1832 1870	Morristown	38	3
35	John W. Stewart	Vt.	1825 1870	Middlebury	45	2
36	Julius Converse	Conn.	1798 1872	Woodstock	74	2
37	Asahel Peck	Mass.	1803 1874	Burlington	71	2
38	Horace Fairbanks	Vt.	1820 1876	St. Johnsbury	50	2
39	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1831 1878	Rutland	47	2
40	Roswell Farnham	Mass.	1827 1880	Bradford	53	2
41	John L. Barstow	Vt.	1832 1882	Shelburne	50	2
42	Samuel E. Pingree	N. H.	1832 1884	Hartford	52	2
43	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee	Vt.	1834 1886	Brandon	52	2
44	Wm. P. Dillingham	Vt.	1843 1888	Waterbury	45	2
45	Carroll S. Page	Vt.	1843 1890	Hyde Park	47	2
46	Levi K. Fuller	N. H.	1841 1892	Brattleboro	51	2
47	Urban A. Woodbury	N. H.	1838 1894	Burlington	56	2
48	Josiah Grout	Can.	1843 1896	Derby	54	2
49	Edward C. Smith	Vt.	1854 1898	St. Albans	44	2
50	Wm. W. Stickney	Vt.	1853 1900	Ludlow	47	

OLD HOME WEEK PROGRAMME.

VERMONT OLD HOME WEEK ASSOCIATION.

Officers.—President, Governor W. W. Stickney, Ludlow; Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Gov. Martin F. Allen, North Ferrisburg, Speaker Fletcher D. Proctor, Proctor; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans; Treasurer, Elias Lyman, Burlington.

Members of the Executive Committee.—Thad M. Chapman, Middlebury; Charles H. Darling, Bennington; C. J. Bell, Walden; J. L. Southwick, Burlington; E. M. Bartlett, Island Pond; N. W. Fisk, Isle La Motte; Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls; Roger W. Hulburd, Hyde Park; C. S. Emery, Chelsea; Seymour Lane, Newport; Henry O. Carpenter, Rutland; Hiram Carleton, Montpelier; E. H. Porter, Wilmington; E. J. Wallace, White River Junction.

COME, REST AWHILE.

Come, rest awhile, and let us idly stray
In glimmering valleys cool and far away.
Come from the noisy mart, the busy street,
And listen to the music faint and sweet

idents and numerous reunions of families and old friends. Many Vermonters who have won fame and distinction in the world outside our borders will be the honored guests at their old homes among the green hills. A hearty greeting awaits all visiting Vermonters by the citizens of the State aside from the official reception to be accorded them by Old Home Week Associations..

There will be no State or general Old Home Week celebration. Local, or county celebrations, will be held during the week in over 40 cities and towns. Including places that unite at a central point for the occasion more than 60 towns and cities will observe Old Home Week.

The most notable feature of Old Home Week will be the visit to the State of the Vermont Association of Boston, comprising a distinguished party of some 300 sons and daughters of Vermont. They will be welcomed at the State Line, White River Junction, by a Reception Committee and are to be the guests of Montpelier and Burlington during the week. The party will be given a reception at



THE OLD FARM HOMESTEAD.

That echoes ever to a listening ear,
Unheard by those who will not pause to hear
The wayward chimes of memory's pensive bells
Wind blown o'er misty hills and curtained dels.
Song and romance still linger in the green
Emblossomed ways by you so seldom seen.
And, near at hand would you but see them, lie
All lovely things beloved in days gone by.
You have forgotten what it is to smile
In your too busy life—come rest awhile.

The true sentiment of Old Home Week pervades this beautiful poem written by Montgomery. The verses express the spirit in which the people of the Green Mountain State will welcome the returning sons and daughters of Vermont the week of August 16. The occasion promises to be marked by the home-coming of thousands of former res-

the State House by Governor and Mrs. Stickney, Tuesday afternoon, August 13.

The following cities and towns will have celebrations: Bennington; Bradford; Barre (town); Burlington; Chester; Chelsea; Cavendish; Cabot; Calais; Enosburg; Hartford; Jericho; Ludlow; Marshfield; Manchester; Montpelier; Norwich; Northfield; New Haven; Orwell; Proctor, unites with Rutland; Peacham; Plymouth; Pomfret; Peru; Pittsford; Rochester; Rutland (town), Rutland; Reading; St. Albans, 14 towns in Franklin County unite with St. Albans; Springfield; Stowe; Strafford; St. Johnsbury; Townshend; West Rutland, unites with Rutland; Waterbury; Waterford; Waitsfield; Westminster; Windsor; Woodbury; Woodstock.

GENERAL FEATURES OF CELEBRATIONS.

The Bennington Old Home Week Association will observe August 16, with a parade, public exercises, a banquet and fireworks.

Bradford will celebrate under the auspices of the Board of Trade by public exercises August 14 and 15. Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., will be the guest of honor.

Burlington will observe the week by entertaining on August 13, 14 and 15 the Vermont Association of Boston; also by public exercises on August 16. Chester and Cavendish will have appropriate celebrations. Cabot will celebrate August 14 with a parade, public dinner and literary exercises; Judge Charles F. Stone, of Laconia, N. H., speaker. Calais will observe Old Home Week, August 14, with a public dinner and literary exercises, Gen. Wm. W. Grout, speaker. Chelsea has arranged an attractive program.

literary exercises, a public dinner and an illumination.

Northfield will inaugurate its celebration by public exercises on the evening of August 13. Hon. Fred W. Gregg, of San Bernardino, Cal., will be the orator. August 14, there will be a basket picnic, games and sports and a public dinner on the fair grounds.

New Haven will celebrate August 14 by public exercises. Gen. J. G. McCullough will be the principal speaker. Orwell will observe August 16 with a basket picnic. Peacham and Plymouth will celebrate during the week. Pomfret will observe August 14 by a public dinner and literary exercises. Pittsford will observe August 16 by a floral and historical parade and a picnic. Peru will celebrate with literary exercises August 15. Rochester's Old Home Day is August 15. The program includes sports, a ball game, a parade and literary exercises, with these speakers: Col. Albert Clarke, of Boston; Hon. W. W. Campbell, of Ohio, and Alpha Messer.

Rutland city will be joined in its observance of Old Home Week by the towns of Proctor, Rutland and West Rutland. The program is an elaborate one and covers the entire week. The principal features are commemorative services in the different churches Sunday, August 11, and literary exercises week days; a Revolutionary drama entitled a "Colonial Girl," by the Rutland Dramatic Club, a concert by the Rutland Choral Association and various other attractions.

St. Albans City will be joined by the 14 towns in Franklin County in a county celebration on August 16. The program includes a public reception in City Hall to visitors, a grand parade of military and civic organizations, and a floral and industrial parade; literary exercises with these speakers: Hon. John Barrett of Oregon, Congressman George Edmund Foss of Chicago, and President Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury College. Fireworks in the evening. St. Johnsbury will celebrate August 16 with a public dinner and literary exercises; speakers Ex-Congressman Gilfillan of Minnesota, Hon. D. J. Foster, M. C., Ex-Pres. George A. Gates of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Judge Remick of Littleton. Springfield will observe August 16 with a basket picnic, literary exercises and fireworks.

Stowe celebrates August 11 to 16, inclusive. The principal features of the program includes a public meeting and grange picnic on August 13, with an oration by Hon. Aaron Jones of Indiana, Master of the National Grange, and speeches by Hon. C. J. Bell and others; a union picnic on August 13; and literary exercises August 16 under the auspices of the G. A. R., followed by athletic sports.

Windsor will observe August 15 with literary and historical exercises and a public dinner and



LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NEAR BURLINGTON.

Enosburg will celebrate August 15. Hartford, Jericho and Marshfield will also have celebrations Old Home Week.

Ludlow will observe August 14 as Old Home Day, by a public reception, free dinner and public exercises; speakers, Governor W. W. Stickney and Rev. John S. Lyon, of Holyoke, Mass. Manchester will celebrate August 15, by public exercises, a parade and a public dinner; speakers, Hon. Loveland Munson and Dr. Daniel Merriam of Worcester, Mass.

Montpelier will celebrate the entire week with an attractive program, including a merchants street fair and carnival. August 13 the Vermont Association of Boston will be the guests of the city. Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., will also be the guest of the local association. August 16 will be Old Home Day, when public exercises will be held with Hon. John M. Thurston and Rev. H. G. Spaulding as the principal speakers. Norwich will celebrate August 16 with a program including

athletic sports. Waterbury will celebrate on August 15 with a basket picnic and literary exercises. Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham and Hon. F. A. Howland will be the principal speakers. Woodstock has an attractive program for Old Home Week.

ITINERARY OF THE VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Tuesday, August 13th. Leave Boston, North Union Station, by special train, via Boston & Maine Railroad, at 9:30 a. m., arriving at State Line, White River Junction, at about 12:30 p. m. Proceed to Montpelier under escort of Adj't. Gen. W. H. Gilmore, of the Governor's staff, and members of State Old Home Week Association, Montpelier Old Home Week Association, and Burlington Old Home Week Association, and arriving there at about 2:00 p. m. Lunch at the Pavilion, to be given by the Montpelier Old Home Week Association, to be followed by reception at Executive Chamber, State House, by Governor and Mrs. Stickney. Band concert on State House grounds. Leave Montpelier for Burlington at about 4:30 p. m., under escort of Mayor Hawley of Burlington and members of Burlington Old Home Week Association, arriving at Burlington at about 6:30 p. m. Headquarters of the Association at the Van Ness House. Band concert at City Hall Park. Short carriage drives about Burlington, by those who desire them, Tuesday evening.

Wednesday, August 14th. From 8:30 to 10:00 o'clock a. m., carriage drives about Burlington; 10:00 embark on steamboat Reindeer for trip on Lake Champlain; 12:00 m., Annual Meeting of the Association on board steamboat Reindeer; 1:00 p. m., Annual Banquet of the Association, given by Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, on one of the most beautiful islands of Lake Champlain, to which Governor Stickney, United States Senators Proctor and Dillingham, Congressmen Haskins and Foster and other prominent Vermonters will be invited; 3:30 p. m., embark on Reindeer for return trip to Burlington, arriving about 5:00 p. m. At 8:00 p. m., Reception and Ball by Burlington Old Home Week Association, at the Billings Library.

Thursday, August 15th. Carriage rides about Burlington and return to native towns, at which Old Home Week exercises are to be held, in most instances, on Friday, August 16th.

The Reception Committee to welcome the Vermont Association of Boston, at the State Line, White River Junction, Tuesday, August 13th, is as follows:

Representing the Governor.—Adjutant-General W. H. Gilmore, of Fairlee.

Representing the State Government.—Hon.

Martin F. Allen, of North Ferrisburgh; Hon. Fletcher D. Proctor, of Proctor.

Representing the Federal Government.—Hon. James L. Martin, of Brattleboro; Hon. Fred A. Field, of Rutland; Hon. Olin Merrill, of Enosburgh Falls; Hon. Z. M. Mansur, of Newport.

Representing the Vermont Old Home Week Association — Col. Charles S. Forbes, of St. Albans; Hon. Elias Lyman, of Burlington; Col. Thad. E. Chapman, of Middlebury; Hon. Charles H. Darling, of Bennington; Hon. C. J. Bell, of East Hardwick; Mr. J. L. Southwick, of Burlington; Hon. E. M. Bartlett, of Island Pond; Hon. N. W. Fisk, of Isle LaMotte; Hon. Roger W. Hulbird, of Hyde Park; Col. Curtis S. Emery, of Chelsea; Mr. Seymour Lane, of Newport; Col. Henry O. Carpenter, of Rutland; Hon. Hiram Carleton, of Montpelier; Mr. E. H. Porter, of Wilmington; Mr. E. J. Wallace, of White River Junction.

Representing the City of Montpelier.—Hon. Joseph G. Brown, Mayor; Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham, Hon. Benjamin F. Fifield, Hon. Fred. A. Howland, Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer, Mr. James M. Boutwell, Mr. L. Bart Cross.

Representing the City of Burlington.—Dr. D. C. Hawley, Mayor; Hon. U. A. Woodbury; Hon. D. J. Foster, Col. F. E. Burgess, Mr. J. B. Henderson, Mr. B. J. Derby.

THE VERMONTER.

THE VERMONTER enters upon the seventh year of its existence with the current number. The period covering the publication of the sixth volume has been the most prosperous year in the history of this magazine. It has witnessed the addition to the regular list of over 1,200 new subscribers, which number promises to be largely increased during the coming 12 months. The subscription list should exceed 5,000 names by January 1, 1902. The coöperation of every present subscriber is requested to bring the list up to this figure. Every Vermonter, whether at home or abroad, should become a regular reader of THE VERMONTER. If you are already a subscriber why not send it to some friend or relative who resides in other State. There is no time more appropriate than the season of Old Home Week to subscribe for some former resident of Vermont. The August number containing the State program for Old Home Week is a good number to begin your subscription with. The September number will contain a report of local celebrations with illustrations. Order it now. Only \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a copy. Address CHAS. S. FORBES, Publisher, St. Albans, Vt.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



MISS MARY OULD KINGSLEY OF RUTLAND.



MISS EULA WRIGHT PUTNAM OF PUTNAMVILLE.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view:
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild-wood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew,
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well,
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well.



(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

COUNTY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce of Middlebury.
Bennington County, F. P. Davison of Bennington.
Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor of Hardwick.
Chittenden County, J. E. Allen of Westford.
Essex County, E. W. Wright of Lunenburg.
Franklin County, H. E. Rustedt of Richford.
Grand Isle Co., Mrs. Leonora Marvin of Alburg.
Lamoille County, E. L. Ingalls of Hyde Park.
Orange County, F. E. Prichard of Bradford.
Orleans County, E. G. Baldwin, of Barton.
Rutland County, W. P. Abbott of Fair Haven.
Washington County, O. D. Mathewson of Barre.
Windham County, H. D. Ryder of Bellows Falls.
Windsor County, H. Dressel Jr. Springfield.

VERMONT SCHOOL MASTERS' CLUB.

Officers: President, Superintendent W. A. Fra-
sier, Rutland; Vice-President, Principal F. A.
Wheeler, Fair Haven; Executive Committee, Prin-
cipal O. D. Mathewson, Barre; Principal A. F.
Howes, Middlebury; Principal F. P. Davison,
North Bennington; Secretary and Treasurer, Prin-
cipal W. P. Abbott, Fair Haven.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers: President, John L. Alger, Johnson;
Vice-President, W. D. Parsons, Woodstock; Sec-
retary, E. G. Ham, Montpelier; Treasurer, W. J.
Whitehill, White River Junction; Executive Com-
mittee, F. A. Bagnall, St. Albans; S. H. Erskine,
Rutland, and H. J. Stannard, Barton.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN VERMONT.

NEED OF BETTER SUPERVISION.

BY PRINCIPAL W. A. BEEBE OF MORRISVILLE

[It is the purpose of this department to present to the readers of THE VERMONTER a series of articles by prominent teachers under the general title of Educational Progress in Vermont, of which Mr. Beebe's article is the second number. It is believed that these articles will interest the general public, have a healthful influence upon the educational sentiment of the State, and prove of special service to the teaching fraternity.]

THE belief, that a fair share of education is necessary for every child of a free government, was early established in colonial thought; to this, there was added later the idea that the property of the State should meet the expense of such training. These two elements formed the basis of a free school system, but something further was soon deemed necessary. The isolated schools, established in the independent districts into which the towns had been divided, could maintain but a precarious



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W. A. BEEBE.

existence, rising at times, through the unusual carefulness of some committeeman or the diligence of some skillful and devoted teacher, to a marked degree of success only to fall again, through a period of neglect, to the common level. At length, it was seen that permanent improvement could be made only, as Guizot has fittingly said, "through the progress of the individual together with the progress of the whole organism," and general supervision was suggested as an additional element in the full development of the system. The city of Buffalo gave the suggestion its first practical test in this country, when, in 1837, the six districts within the city limits were placed under the management of a superintendent. The experiment was successful and the advantage of such action recognized by educators in all parts of the country. In 1854, the legislature of Massachusetts legalized the appointment of superintendents in wealthy communities, and in 1885, the *New England Journal of Education* declared that "The most important question of the hour in matters of education is that of supervision." Since that time the subject has claimed the attention of nearly all the States, being successfully worked out in some, while in others, including our own, it is, as stated in the initial number of the Educational Series of THE VERMONTER, the great need of the State system. The effort made by our State to meet this need, through the action of town superintendents and county examiners, has generally proved unsatisfactory, not always through lack of ability or devotion on the part of those filling the positions but from the nature of the case. Sufficient authority is not given and, as was said by Edmund Burke in the House of Parliament more than a century ago, "It generally argues some want of knowledge of the world, to hazard plans of government, except from a seat of authority." If the expense, now incurred in the maintenance of town superintendents and county examiners, could

be turned to the support of well qualified superintendents who should give all their time to the direction of a certain number of schools, not so large but that they could become potent factors in the administration of each, we believe that marked improvement would be made in the condition of the rural schools and that, with the saving which would come from more judicious management, small additional expense would be necessary.

Let men of quick intelligence, good scholarship, judicial fairness, and unhesitating courage, selected without political preference or territorial restriction, be placed, as assistants of the State Superintendent, at the head of the town schools, and the great need of the school system of Vermont would, we think, be met.

Principal W. A. Beebe, of Morrisville, was born in Malone, N. Y., April 14, 1864. He was graduated from the Franklin Academy of Malone in 1884 and from the University of Vermont, with the degree of A. B., in 1889. He was examiner of teachers for Lamoille County from 1892 to 1898. He is a member of the Vermont Schoolmasters' Club and of the Vermont State Teachers' Association. He has been active in teachers' institutes, summer schools and other educational meetings. He has been Principal of the People's Academy, the public secondary school of Morrisville, since the fall of 1889. Through wise judgment, devoted interest and a genius for work, Mr. Beebe has won a worthy reputation as an efficient and successful teacher. Under his principalship the People's Academy has held high rank among the secondary schools of Vermont. Mr. Beebe was recently elected to the principalship of the St. Albans High School, but on account of his loyalty to Morrisville and the earnest solicitations of its citizens he has declined the appointment.

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CAPTAIN CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N.



HON. JOHN M. THURSTON, OF NEBRASKA.

HON. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS, OF CHICAGO.
Member of Congress.Digitized by Google
JUDGE EDGAR J. SHERMAN,
President Vermont Association of Boston.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

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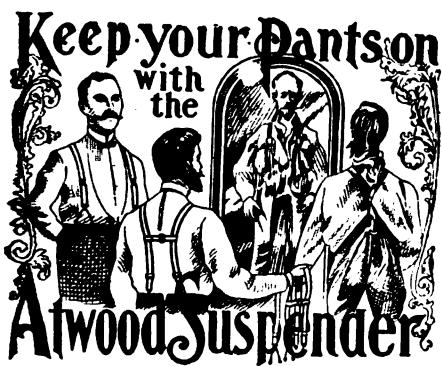
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AMONG THE LEADING FEATURES FOR 1901 ARE. . . .

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF
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PORTRAITS OF FAIR VERMONTERS.
VERMONT MEN OF TO-DAY.

MODEL VERMONT RESIDENCES.

VERMONTERS ABROAD.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The List of Contributors for the New Year include Many Distinguished and Talented Vermonters at Home and Abroad.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY.

The most notable feature of the VERMONTER for 1901 is the Twentieth Century History of Vermont, which began in the January Number. Each chapter is devoted to some special subject in history of Vermont from the pen of gifted writers who possess preeminent qualifications for work. These are fully illustrated in half-tone portraits and views on subjects treated in the text. Every Vermonter should read this history of the State, which will be brought up-to date.

The principal chapters are "The Founding of the State," (in Jan'y issue) by President M. Buckham, D. D., LL. D., of the University of Vermont; "The Geology of Vermont," (in Feb'y issue) by Professor Henry M. Seeley, A. M., M. D., of Middlebury College; "The Botany of Vermont," by President Ezra Brainerd, LL. D., of Middlebury College; "The Animal Life of Vermont," by H. John W. Titcomb, Superintendent U. S. Fish Hatchery, St. Johnsbury; "The Climate and Meteorology of Vermont," by Mr. W. A. Shaw, Signal Officer U. S. Weather Bureau, Northfield; "The Natural Attractions of the State," by Hon. Victor I. Spear, Former Secretary State Board of Agriculture; "The State Government," by Hon. Hiram A. Huse, State Librarian; "The Political History of the State," by Editor C. H. Davenport, of the Brattleboro Reformer; "The Judiciary of Vermont," by Judge Wendall P. Stafford, of the Vermont Supreme Court; "The Military History of the State," by Hon. G. G. Benedict, State Military Historian; "The History of Religion in Vermont," by President Allan D. Brown, LL. D., of Norwich University; "The History of Education in Vermont," by Hon. Mason S. Stone, State Superintendent of Education, 1892-1900; "The History of Literature in Vermont," by Professor J. E. Goodrich, D. D., of the University of Vermont; "The Agricultural Resources of Vermont," by Hon. Wm. W. Grout, Member of Congress 1882-1886; "State Finances and Banking," by Ex-Governor Carroll S. Page, Former State Inspector of Finance; "History of Transportation in Vermont," by Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, President of Central Vermont Railway Co.; "The Vermont Bar," by Hon. Charles A. Prouty, U. S. Interstate Commerce Commissioner; "Medicine and Surgery," by Dr. Charles S. Caverly, President State Board of Health; "The Women of Vermont," by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Vermont's Gifted Author; "Manufacturing Industries of the State," [General Article by the Editor.]

Other attractions of future numbers are these: Hon. John Barrett, Ex-Minister to Siam, will contribute a popular article on Siam. President J. E. Rankin will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook will write on the First State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Vermonters in Congress, by Miss Bessie A. Safford; A Vermonter in Samoa, by Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee; The State Prison, Hon. Marsh O. Perkins; Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon. James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annapolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Old Time Muster, by Mr. D. A. Winslow; Life of John G. Saxe, by Miss Mary S. Saxe; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hulburd; Vermonters in Washington, by Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq.; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon. John G. Foster, Hon. D. J. Vail, Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Denison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The House of Correction, by Hon. E. C. Tuttle; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; Rural Free Delivery, by Hon. H. H. Powers; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont in other States.

THE VERMONTER, now in its sixth year, was changed to the standard size of metropolitan magazines, similar to the *Munsey*, with the January number, 1901. The number of pages has been doubled and the magazine has a new dress of type. It is published regularly not later than the first day of each month, and mailed flat to subscribers in a stout manilla wrapper. Subscribers will receive notification of the expiration of their subscriptions in season to renew if desired.

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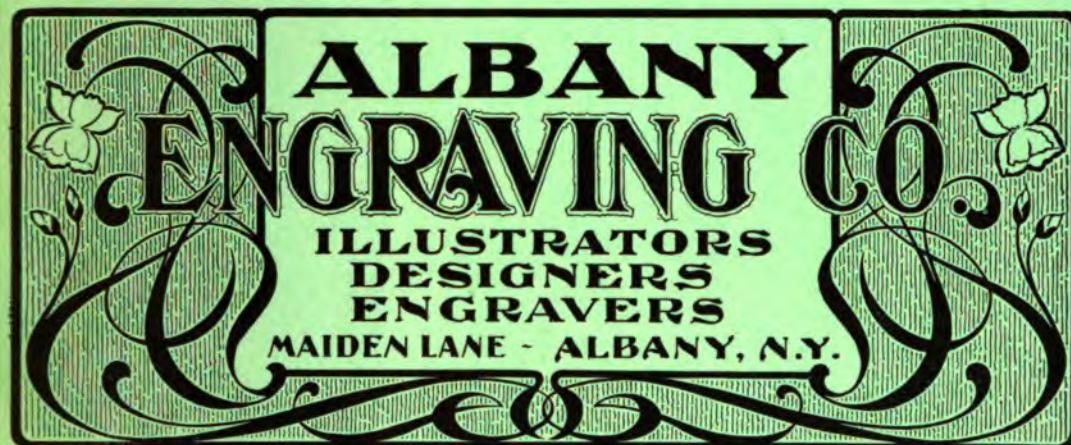
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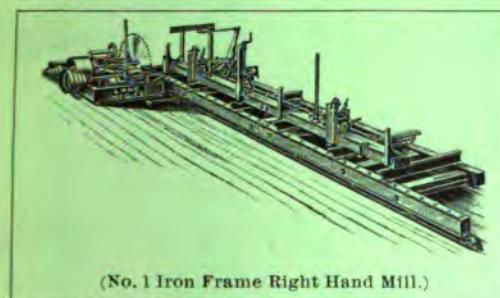
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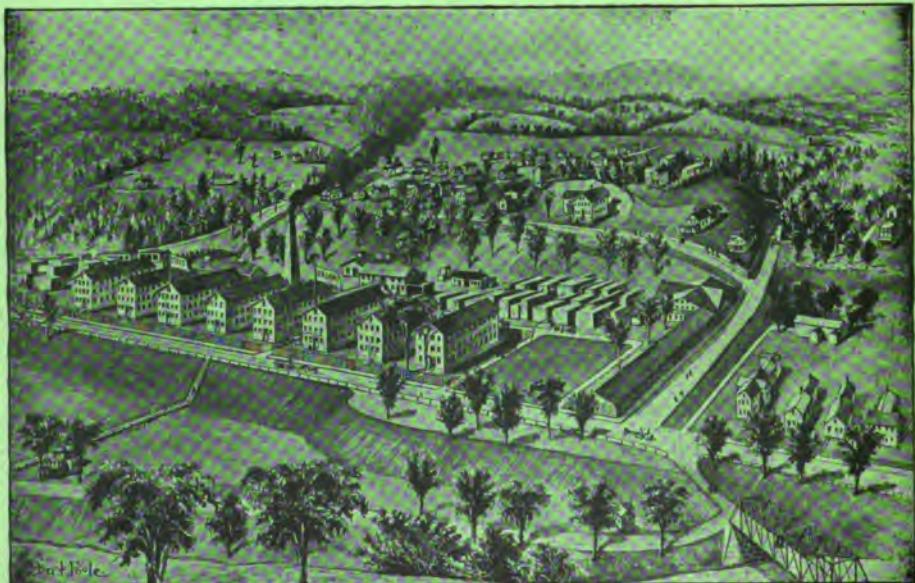
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THE OCTOBER VERMONTER

will be largely devoted to illustrated articles on former visits
of President McKinley to Vermont and the recent visit of
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INTERIOR VIEW OF THE VERMONTER OFFICE, ST. ALBANS, VT.

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THE VERMONTER.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VOL. VI.

OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 3.

The Monthly Table of Contents will appear at the end of the calandar year in the form of an index. Each subscriber will receive a copy of the index when printed.

THE VERMONTER.

TERMS.

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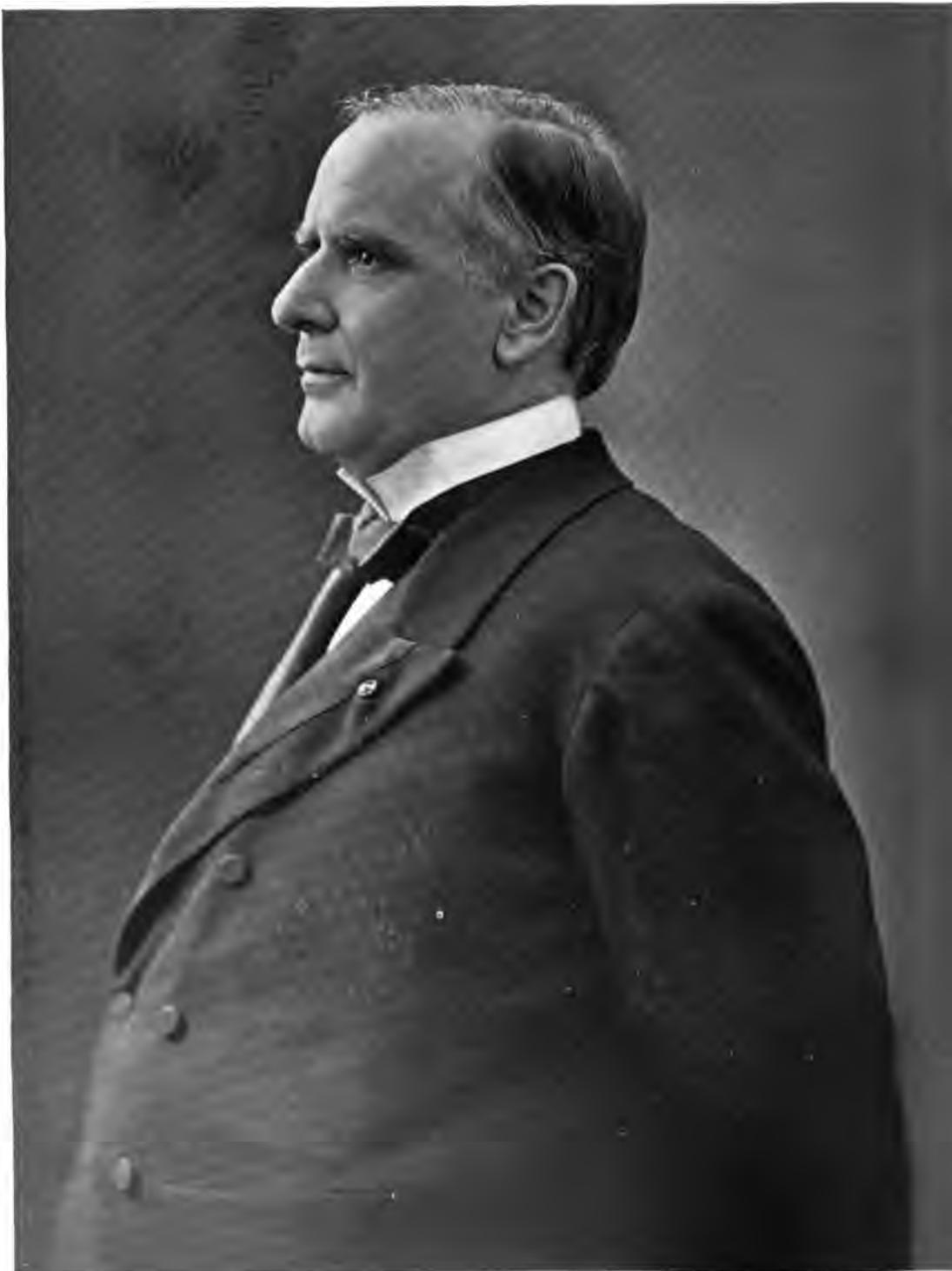
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THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MR. MCKINLEY.
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"A DEAD DOUGLAS."

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

When the great Chieftain falls, the clans must weep!
To-day their banners flame on all the hills,
And, far or near, their solemn glory fills
Valley and glen the while he lies asleep.
The pibroch does not waken him: The deep,
Wild slogan now his heart no longer thrills,
Nor the loud summons when a Nation wills
Its chosen Lord with it the tryst shall keep!
Yea, clansmen, bear him to his sacred rest,
With muffled drums and trumpets breathing low;
There is no stain upon his spotless shield
Nor on his hands close folded on his breast!
Yet take ye courage, for full well ye know
How "A Dead Douglas surely wins the field!"



With cordial regards
John Triley

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VI.

OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 3.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

MR. MCKINLEY'S FIRST VISIT TO VERMONT—THE CANTON PILGRIMAGE—
VERMONT AT THE INAUGURATION—PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S
LAST VISIT IN VERMONT.

BY C. S. FORBES.

VERMONT sincerely mourns with her sister states the Nation's great loss, and her people feel deeply the bereavement caused by the death of President McKinley. The Green Mountain State extends its heartfelt sympathy and offers its sincere condolence to the "Mother of Presidents" in the loss of her noblest and most illustrious son.

No President of the United States since the Republic was established has been so universally beloved and admired by the people of Vermont as William McKinley. He endeared himself to all Vermonters and the relations which existed between him and our citizens were of a most cordial and friendly character.

Thrice within a decade he visited the State and twice his summer vacations were passed in the beautiful Champlain Valley, upon whose eastern horizon the Green Mountain range formed graceful silhouettes in the rising sun and reflected its glory at sunset. These were the daily scenes mirrored in Champlain's waters that President McKinley loved to look upon.

For a week he enjoyed the pastoral scenes and picturesque landscapes of the Connecticut river valley in the vicinity of Brattleboro. At another time he visited the encampment of the Vermont National Guard at Chester. Again he was the honored guest at the summer meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League on beautiful Isle La Motte.

President McKinley had also visited in Vermont's charming Queen City, and at the hospitable home of Senator Redfield Proctor in the lovely Otter Creek valley. His first tour in Vermont, during the presidential campaign of 1892, afforded an opportunity for the people in various sections to see and hear this great Apostle of Protection.

More Vermonters had the pleasure of seeing William McKinley face to face and of hearing him speak that had ever seen or heard any other president. His personal acquaintance with the people of this State far exceeded that of anyone of his predecessors. Before Mr. McKinley ever visited Vermont he possessed the admiration of the people of this State for his gallant war record, his stalwart patriotism, his loyalty to duty, his devotion to principle and his statesmanlike qualities. This estimation of him early formed was fostered and increased by his valuable public services later on. So when the time came for the Republican State convention of 1896 to name the real choice of the majority of the freemen of Vermont for president, William McKinley was the logical selection, and he was unanimously indorsed as a presidential candidate.

The Republicans of the Green Mountain State were faithfully represented by their delegates in the great National Convention that first nominated William McKinley for President. The freemen of Vermont fired the signal gun of that im-

portant campaign at the September election. This election afforded an opportunity for the voters of Vermont to voice their political convictions regarding the issues of the canvass and the standard bearers of the leading parties. The overwhelming and unprecedented majority, rising 40,000, for the Republican State ticket, inspired hope and enthusiasm in the party throughout the United States. This magnificent endorsement of William McKinley resulted in a pilgrimage being made to Canton, a week after the election, by over one hundred representative Republicans, who made the trip by a special train to congratulate him, and received a most hospitable reception and hearty welcome from him in his happy Ohio home.

At the inauguration of Mr. McKinley as President of the United States, March 4, 1897, Vermont was represented in the grand parade at Washington by her Governor and staff and a battalion of the National Guard. The inaugural ceremonies were also attended by some three hundred Vermonters, mostly members of the Vermont McKinley Club, who viewed the parade from a grand stand erected by the club on Pennsylvania Avenue.

But Vermont's tribute to President McKinley at this time is not predicated on his political leadership or party services, of which every Vermont Republican is justly proud and regarding which Vermont Democrats have no criticism to make. All political friendships that bound the Republicans of the State to their illustrious leader may also be eliminated in considering the subject. Relating to the background these considerations mentioned and no proper estimate of William McKinley will be less eulogistic or diminished in its high character.

It was my good fortune to meet Mr. McKinley and speak with him many times during the period from 1890 to 1901. I also enjoyed the privilege of seeing him on all of the occasions mentioned above, and heard him discuss at various places in the

State the questions at issue in the campaign of 1892.

He was the personification of simplicity in his manner and address, withal dignified and commanding respect. He was easily approachable, considerate of all, genial in spirit and of kindly disposition.

He was no respecter of persons but treated all alike whom he met. There was a genuineness in his character that commanded the confidence, respect and esteem of everyone. He was as ready to commend the successful work of a humble citizen, young or old, as to praise a diplomat for effecting an international agreement.

To have looked into his serene and noble countenance, to have listened to the words of wisdom that fell from his eloquent lips, to have been greeted by his kindly spirit and to have felt the friendly pressure of his hand, are treasured recollections of thousands of Vermonters. The death of President McKinley is a personal loss to all. And so the tributes paid to the memory of the dead President come from the hearts of the people, and reflect their sense of sorrow and pain at the Nation's loss, mingled with abiding memories of the life and deeds of the patriotic citizen, gallant soldier, great statesman, illustrious party leader, noble man, devout christian, devoted husband and true friend—William McKinley.

MR. MCKINLEY'S FIRST VISIT TO VERMONT.

MR. MCKINLEY made his first visit to Vermont during the presidential campaign of 1892. He came as the guest of Police Commissioner Osborne of Boston, who had a summer home near Brattleboro, in the town of Dummerston. The distinguished visitor was then Governor of Ohio, and entered Vermont on August 25, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. They remained at Oak Ridge farm until the evening of August 29, when Gov. McKinley boarded at Putney station the official car



Photo by
Chandler, St., Atlanta.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS AT THE MCKINLEY RESIDENCE, CANTON, OHIO,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

"Bellevue," provided by President E. C. Smith of the Central Vermont Railroad Co., for his campaign tour through the State. The fame of the great Apostle of Protection had preceded him, and everywhere great crowds assembled at the Republican rallies at which he was advertised to speak. The first rally was held in Burlington, on the afternoon of August 30. Governor McKinley arrived at the Queen City early on the morning of that day. Mrs. McKinley and General and Mrs. Osborne were in the party. They were received at the station by Governor Carroll S. Page and Mrs. Page, and Hon. U. A. Woodbury, and taken in carriages to the Van Ness House. Governor McKinley held an informal reception in the hotel parlors at noon and charmed everyone by his gracious bearing and cordial manner. At the time appointed for the rally nearly 15,000 people had gathered in City Hall park to see and hear the great orator from Ohio. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican League of the State, and many local clubs were present in a body. Col. George T. Childs, President of the State League, called the vast assemblage to order and presented Hon. H. Henry Powers as chairman of the meeting. Governor McKinley was accorded a very enthusiastic reception and greeted with numerous cheers. He made a powerful and masterly address lasting one and one-half hours. His speech was mainly devoted to the protection issue of the campaign. The logic and eloquence of the speaker impressed his auditors most deeply and favorably. A notable feature of the meeting was the singing by the St. Albans Campaign Glee Club. At the close of the rally Governor McKinley and party went to Proctor, where they were the guests that night of Senator Redfield Proctor and Mrs. Proctor. The next morning, August 31, Governor McKinley spoke at a rally in the city hall, Rutland, before a large and enthusiastic audience. The evening of the same day he addressed a great audience in the town hall, Bellows Falls. On the

morning of September 1st he delivered a speech in Brattleboro to a great crowd. That evening Governor and Mrs. McKinley left Vermont for Canton Ohio, after spending eight days in the Green Mountain State.

VERMONT'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

In the ante-convention canvass for the presidential nomination in 1896, the Republicans of Vermont sought for a candidate who should best represent their political convictions. Naturally and spontaneously their eyes turned toward that gallant soldier and tried statesman, Major William McKinley. Not that they loved New England's favorite son less, but Ohio's distinguished son more. In Wm. McKinley Vermont Republican's saw a youth who performed heroic service in the war for the Union, and a man who, subsequently in public life was the exemplar of the principles of Protection and true Americanism. Major McKinley's visitation to Vermont in 1892 made him hosts of staunch friends, and endeared him to the people of the State. So when the time came to express the sentiment of the State for a party candidate to be chosen at the St. Louis convention, the response came almost unanimously from the people for William McKinley. The enthusiastic endorsement which the State convention gave his candidacy is a matter of history. It was potential in the crisis of the canvass and was heartily seconded by Illinois the following day. In the convention no delegates cast their votes more gladly and heartily for William McKinley than did Redfield Proctor, E. C. Smith, H. D. Holton, C. A. Prouty, O. M. Barber, J. B. Scully, V. I. Spear and J. W. Brock, representing Vermont.

The nomination of Mr. McKinley, by the aid of Vermont, made it obligatory for the people of the State to give him a substantial indorsement at the polls in the State election in September. The campaign

was most ably conducted for the Republican party by Chairman Olin Merrill and the members of the State committee.

The Republican League Clubs and the Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont, also assisted materially in the work of the campaign. The 39,000 plurality for the Republican State ticket was the popular indorsement of the principles of sound money and protection, and a magnificent tribute to Wm. McKinley. Inspired by the glorious victory and actuated by a desire to pay their respects in person to Mr. McKinley, and convey their congratulations to him on the result of the election, a number of Republicans suggested the idea of making a trip to Canton, and despite the fact that a trip thither involved a journey of 1,500 miles, it was resolved to visit Canton.

The proposition met with universal favor in Republican circles, and at the request of party leaders, Messrs. T. M. Deal and C. S. Forbes, of St. Albans, E. R. Morse, of Proctor, and L. Bart Cross, of Montpelier, consented to serve as a Committee of Arrangements for the proposed trip.

"On to Canton" was the watchword of the hour. The Republican nominee for President was communicated with concerning the proposed visit, and in response thereto he stated he would be pleased to receive the Vermont party on Friday morning, September 11th. Accordingly arrangements were effected to leave for Canton on Wednesday evening, September 9th. A special train was chartered for the trip, consisting of four Wagner vestibuled sleeping cars. The cars were handsomely decorated for the occasion. Four portraits of various sizes of McKinley and Hobart ornamented the baggage car. The first sleeping car had a wide banner extending its entire length, upon which was painted in large letters "Vermont to Ohio." Broad banners covered the other cars containing ringing mottoes; "What's the Matter With Hanna?" "Vermont Moves to Make it Unanimous!" "We are Com-

ing. Father William, 40,000 Strong!" "Almost 16 to 1—Vermont's Majority?" "Put the Vermonters Ahead and Keep the Column Closed Up!" "We Have Met the Enemy and They are Ours!" "Vermont: The Star That Never Sets!" "Sound Money and Protection!" C. V. R. R. Engine 99 was trimmed in bunting, and bore a huge sign-board beneath the head-light, on which was inscribed—"Vermont For McKinley, 39,000!"

The McKinley special had on board an even 100 passengers when it left St. Albans, including the St. Albans Campaign Glee Club.

A more distinguished party never left Vermont. It included a United States senator, a congressman, the governor and lieutenant-governor, the governor and lieutenant-governor elect, two ex-governors, an ex-lieutenant governor, the Vermont member of the Republican national committee, the chairman of the Republican State committee, the president of the Young Men's Republican club of Vermont, the State superintendent of education, four State senators, the surgeon-general and judge-advocate-general, and other members of the governors staff and various State officers. Leading representatives of the farming and industrial interests, and of the business and professional classes, were also numbered among the party.

Large crowds of enthusiastic Republicans greeted the train at Swanton, Rouses Point, Champlain and Norwood. The morning dawned propitiously, and upon arriving at Buffalo, carriages were taken for a drive about the city.

Arriving at Cleveland the visitors were escorted from the Union depot, preceded by the Lake Marine Band, to the Hotel Hollender. As the procession entered the lobby of the hotel three rousing cheers for Vermont were given in response to Colonel Myron Herrick's suggestion. Col. Herrick welcomed the visitors and expressed the wish that they might remain longer than they had arranged for. Mayor McKisson extended a cordial greeting to the mem-
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bers of the Vermont delegation and tendered them the freedom of the city during their stay.

Friday morning the special train left for Canton. The visitors were met upon their arrival by the Canton Troop and Grand Army Band.

The march to the residence of Mr. McKinley was through crowded streets, the visitors being frequently cheered along the route. Upon reaching the residence the committee of arrangements and several members of the delegation headed by Senator Proctor were ushered into the modest home. Mr. McKinley received his visitors very cordially and escorted his guests to the piazza. His appearance was the signal for an enthusiastic greeting which terminated in hearty cheers. Felicitous congratulatory speeches were made by Hon. Olin Merrill, chairman of the Republican State committee and Col. George T. Childs, Vermont member of the Republican National Committee, who spoke for the party and stated the purpose of the visit in a happy manner.

Major McKinley was unusually felicitous in his speech, and he had an appreciative audience. He spoke with much fervor and earnestness, and his words of wisdom on the political situation showed his statesmanship. Mr. McKinley said in part:

I give you welcome, generous welcome, from an overflowing heart, to my State, my city and my home. I would be unjust to my own feelings, and irresponsible to the kind sentiments uttered by your spokesman, if I permitted to pass unobserved the fact that in the preliminary contest for the nomination of president, the State of Vermont gave me her united vote. The Green Mountain State is endeared to us all by tradition and history, in song and story, but above all in good work manifest in glorious results. Whether in the days of the Revolution, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the Rebellion, when her soldiers displayed the same resolute courage at Big Bethel, Crampton's Gap, Savage's Station or Gettysburg, or in the no-less important and decisive conflict in civil life, the people of Vermont have always been true to the best ideals and highest obligations of duty; and active, distinguished and useful in every great emergency. The result of your glorious victory

at the polls demonstrates that your thoughtful and patriotic citizens are as true as ever—aye, truer than ever to the tenets of good morals, good politics and good government.

Citizens of Vermont, I congratulate you on the example and courage of the Green Mountain boys who fought at Bennington and Gettysburg. The long line of eminent and worthy men who have contributed to the national galaxy; the great worth of your present distinguished public servants both in State and national councils; the many great names you have given to literature, arts and sciences, and especially to mechanics and inventions. But of all, I congratulate you upon the high character, not only of the population you have sent to other states, but of that which you have kept at home. Your devotion to your best interests, your love of liberty and the enlightened principles of free government, your love of social order and respect for law, come to us of the newer states a most gracious inspiration and positive strength. No poor words of mine could express the debt of gratitude I feel is so richly due you in the pending contest. Your acts speak louder than words and point the way to grandeur results. You have set the pace; you have lifted up the standard of public honor. I appreciate most highly your call upon me at such discomfort and trouble; but I value far more the proud services you have rendered your country in this emergency in our history. I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you here to my home. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality of this call; and it will afford me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally.

His modest and manly bearing, his genuine sincerity, and above all his sterling character and mental qualities, impressed every one. After the applause, with which his speech was received had subsided, the St. Albans Glee Club sang "We Want Yer McKinley, Yes, We Do!"

Major McKinley then held a reception on the historic porch and pleasantly greeted in turn the visiting Vermonters, who were introduced to him by Senator Proctor. Major McKinley afterwards presented to the party Senator Proctor, Congressman Powers, Governor Woodbury, Lieut.-Gov. Mansur, and Governor-elect Grout, who made brief speeches. The Vermonters, with Mr. McKinley as the central figure, were grouped in front of the house and photographed by W. D. Chandler, of St. Albans.



VERMONT REVIEWING STAND AT THE INAUGURATION, MARCH 4, 1897.

During the stay of the party at the house, Mrs. McKinley was an interested observer of the proceedings. She sat in a window opening on the piazza, and her presence seemed an inspiration to the devoted husband. Those of the party who were so fortunate as to meet Mrs. McKinley were charmed by her kindly nature and cheerful disposition.

When the hour arrived for the departure of the Vermonters from Canton, Major McKinley expressed his regrets that they could not remain longer. He had previously cordially invited the party to stay at his home through the day. Major McKinley took leave of his guests at the gate, bidding each one a kindly adieu.

The party boarded the special train at 11 o'clock for Cleveland, which was reached at 1 p. m. After a short sojourn the special rolled on Eastward. The next morning brought the pilgrims to Norwood. Here the Central Vermont line was taken for Vermont points where the special arrived Saturday, September 12.

THE VERMONT MCKINLEY CLUB.

THE Vermont McKinley Club was organized on the occasion of the visit of Vermont Republicans to Canton, Ohio, during the presidential campaign of 1896. The Club was organized for the purpose of keeping alive and perpetuating the memories of this notable event and promoting the cause of sound money and protection and the election of McKinley and Hobart. During the campaign the membership was increased to nearly five hundred. A declared purpose of the Club was to attend the inauguration of Wm. McKinley as President of the United States. So when the 4th of March, 1897, came around, this organization was represented at Washington by over two hundred and fifty members who witnessed the inaugural parade from a Vermont reviewing stand erected on Pennsylvania avenue for the purpose. The first and only president of the Club was Vermont's honored

and distinguished Senator, the Hon. Redfield Proctor.

The full list of officers was as follows: President, Redfield Proctor, of Proctor; vice-presidents, Justin S. Morrill, of Strafford, H. Henry Powers, of Morrisville, Wm. W. Grout, of Barton; secretary, Charles S. Forbes, of St. Albans; executive committee, Addison county, Walter E. Howard, Middlebury; Bennington county, J. G. McCullough, North Bennington; Chittenden county, Urban A. Woodbury, Burlington; Caledonia county, John C. Clarke, St. Johnsbury; Essex county, Z. M. Mansur, Island Pond; Franklin county, T. M. Deal, St. Albans; Grand Isle county, N. W. Fisk, Isle La Motte; Lamoille county, Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park; Orleans county, F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line; Orange county, E. Baldwin, Wells River; Rutland county, E. R. Morse, Proctor; Washington county, L. Bart Cross, Montpelier; Windham county, Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro; Windsor county, Hugh Henry, Chester.

VERMONT AT THE INAUGURATION.

VERMONT had a distinctive interest in the first inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States. She began the good work in the Republican State convention in the Spring of 1896, followed it up at the National convention in June; continued it at the September election, and emphasized it at the polls in November.

Under the circumstances it seemed especially fitting that Vermont should be represented at the inauguration of William McKinley. The initiative towards a proper representation of the State at Washington, on March 4, was taken by Senator Redfield Proctor, President of the Vermont McKinley Club. Through his efforts, seconded by Col. M. M. Parker and Mr. A. A. Willard, first-class accommodations for visiting Vermonters were provided, and permission obtained to erect a Ver-

mont reviewing stand for the inaugural parade. The arrangements for the visit of the Governor and the official State party were made by Adjutant-General T. S. Peck and Quartermaster-General W. H. Gilmore. "Vermont Headquarters" were established on Friday, February 26, at the Arlington. The headquarters of the Vermont McKinley Club were also established at the Arlington, on the same date. The committee of arrangements for the Vermont McKinley Club consisted of Messrs T. M. Deal, C. S. Forbes, L. Bart Cross and E. R. Morse. Governor Grout and staff, with ladies, left Vermont on February 25, reaching the National capital shortly after noon on February 26. The Vermont official party included Governor Josiah Grout, Lieut-Governor N. W. Fisk, Secretary of State C. W. Brownell, Speaker W. A. Lord, Adjutant-General Theo. S. Peck, Quartermaster-General W. H. Gilmore, Brigadier-General Julius J. Estey, Col. George W. Doty, Col. John C. Clarke, Col. Edward G. Osgood, Col. Charles E. Nelson, Col. John H. Fletcher, Col. Carroll A. Moore, Col. Erastus Baldwin, Col. Curtis A. Hibbard, Col. Stewart Haskell, Col. Albert B. Chandler, Col. Charles A. Converse, Col. John J. Warden and Col. W. Seward Webb.

Vermont never had had a military representation at the inauguration of a president up to 1897. Through the liberality of some citizens of the State a fund was raised to provide for sending a portion of the National Guard to Washington. Dr. W. Seward Webb, the president of the Wagner Car Co., generously provided sleeping cars for the use and occupancy of the troops enroute to and while in Washington.

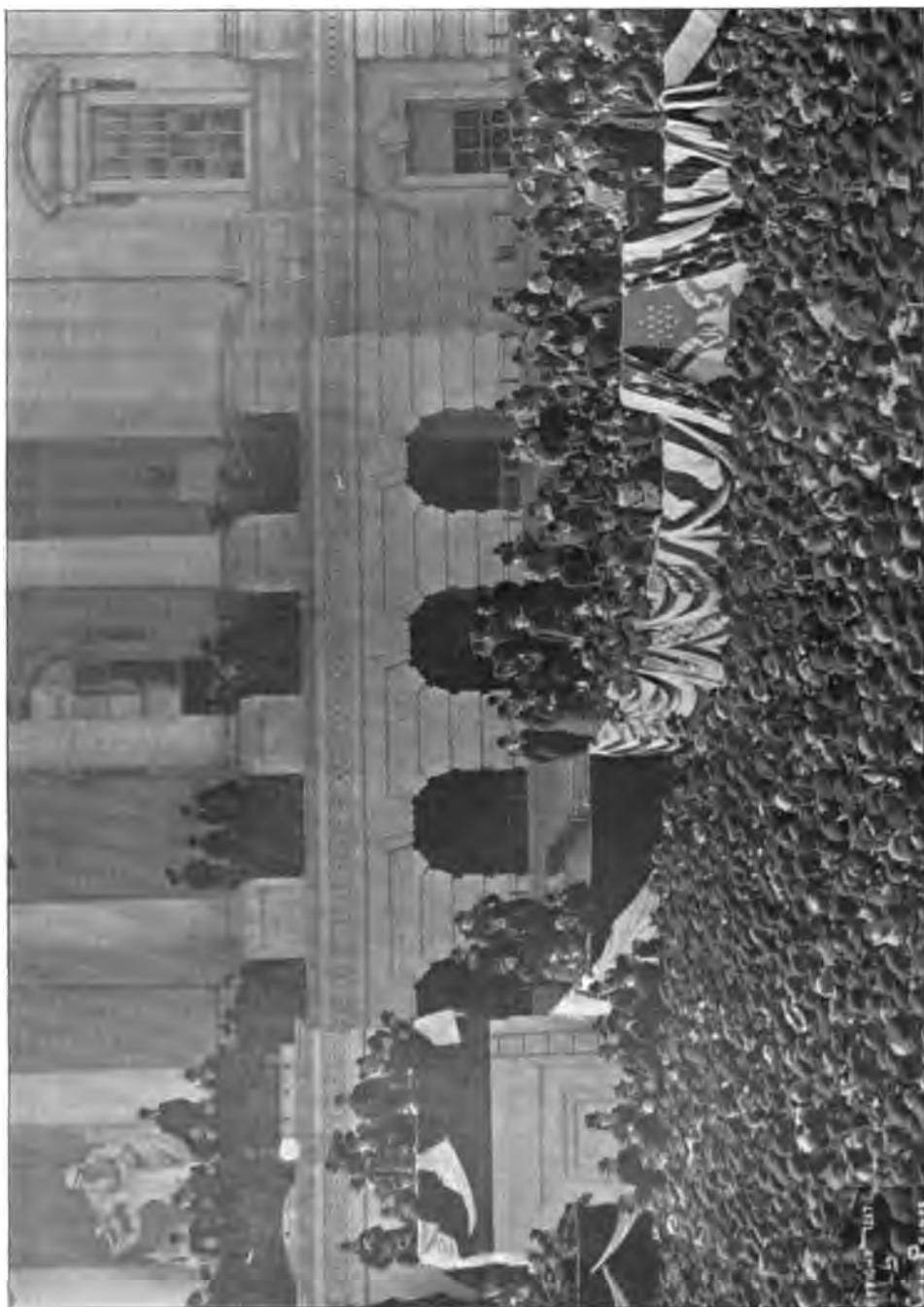
A battalion of the National Guard represented Vermont in the inaugural parade, consisting of Co. M, Burlington; Co. I, Brattleboro; Co. K, Bennington; Co. A, Rutland. The Vermont troops left the State on Tuesday, March 2.

The officers of the Vermont McKinley Club attending the inauguration were as follows:

President, Senator Redfield Proctor; Vice Presidents, Senator Justin S. Morrill, Congressman H. Henry Powers, Congressman William W. Grout; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes; Executive Committee, J. G. McCullough, U. A. Woodbury, J. C. Clark, Z. M. Mansur, T. M. Deal, N. W. Fisk, Carroll S. Page, F. G. Butterfield, Erastus Baldwin, L. Bart Cross, Julius J. Estey.

The Presidential Reception Committee represented included Senator Justin S. Morrill, Senator Redfield Proctor, Hon. W. W. Grout, Hon. H. H. Powers, Governor Josiah Grout, Lieut-Governor N. W. Fisk, Speaker Wm. A. Lord, Col. John H. Converse, Col. A. B. Chandler, Col. Henry O. Clark, Hon. Z. M. Mansur, Hon. Olin Merrill, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Col. F. D. Proctor, Hon. Carroll S. Page, Hon. E. C. Smith, Hon. John W. Stewart, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Hon. U. A. Woodbury.

The Vermont reviewing stand occupied the government reservation in front of the new post-office building, and had a frontage on Pennsylvania avenue of 101 feet. It was provided with 500 opera chairs. The decorations were the finest of any on Pennsylvania avenue. The entire front of the stand was covered with evergreen rope and wreaths, banners, flags, bunting and other decorations. In the front and end panels of the roof were banners bordered with evergreen, bearing the inscriptions: "Vermont McKinley Club." Vermont pines spread their limbs above the stand. Spruce and hemlock ropes were festooned the entire length of the paneled roof. Large cedar wreaths and American flags were artistically grouped between the evergreen festoons. Life-size portraits of McKinley and Hobart adorned the ends of the body of the stand. The State coat of arms in oil colors ornamented the center. The front bore two conspicuous banners, inscribed as follows: "VERMONT GAVE MCKINLEY 80 PER CENT. OF ITS ENTIRE VOTE. NO OTHER STATE GAVE HIM OVER 69 PER CENT." "PROTECTION AND SOUND MONEY." Over all, on a 40 foot staff,



THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.
MARCH 4, 1897.

Copyrighted 1897
by George Prince.

waved the State flag—"THE STAR THAT NEVER SETS."

The reception given visiting and resident Vermonters by Senator and Mrs. Redfield Proctor at their spacious residence, 1535 L st., N. W., on the evening of March 3, was the most notable social event connected with the visit of the Vermonters to the National Capital. The reception was an informal affair, and thoroughly enjoyable. Senator and Mrs. Proctor, assisted by Miss Proctor, received in the red parlor. The guests numbered fully 500 and were presented by C. S. Forbes. It was a brilliant assemblage of Vermonters, and included many men distinguished in public life and military circles, and numerous daughters of Vermont who are leaders in society. After a cordial greeting from the host and hostess and the interchange of friendly courtesies, the guests repaired to the dining hall where a choice collation was served.

The part taken in the inaugural parade by the Governor and staff and escort, reflected great credit on the participants, and redounded to the honor of the State. Vermont was more fully represented, and furnished a larger contingent of troops than any other New England State; including the heads of the various departments of the State government, the Senate and House, the leading members of the Republican State Committee, the officers of the Vermont McKinley Club and of the Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont. More than 250 of her citizen soldiers participated in the parade, and fully 300 other Vermonters were present.

Governor Grout was honored with the command of a brigade—the third in the Second Division in the Military grand division. The battalion of the Vermont National Guard, comprising 250 men, under the command of Col. Geo. H. Bond, marched at the head of the third brigade to the inspiring music of the famous band of the 21st United States Infantry, from the Plattsburgh Post, which was detailed for the purpose.

The parade was witnessed from the Vermont reviewing stand by Senator Proctor, Mrs. Governor Grout, Lieutenant Governor Fisk and Mrs. Fisk, Secretary of State Brownell, Speaker Wm. A. Lord and Mrs. Lord, Ex-Governor Carroll S. Page and Miss Page, Ex-Governor John W. Stewart, Hon. Olin Merrill, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Z. M. Mansur, Hon. E. C. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Hon. J. L. Martin, Hon. T. M. Deal, L. Bart Cross, Esq., Hon. J. W. Brock, L. W. Shedd, Quartermaster-Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Col. C. A. Moore, Col. H. S. Haskell and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Col. Doty, Miss Alice Doty, Col. F. D. Proctor, Hon. H. D. Holton, Perley F. Hazen and Mrs. Hazen, Col. R. J. Coffey, Col. E. D. Bennett, Col. H. E. Taylor, Hon. O. M. Barber, Frank M. Corry and Mrs. Corry, J. K. Lynde and Mrs. Lynde, Hon. C. L. Marsh, Hon. Chaney Temple and Mrs. Temple, Hon. S. L. Griffith and Mrs. Griffith, J. L. Southwick and Mrs. Southwick, W. B. Howe, Joseph Auld, Fred H. Wells, Benjamin H. Hinman, J. E. Goodenough, C. D. Mather and Mrs. Mather, H. T. Baldwin, A. G. Mansur, A. O. Comins.

Vermont was well represented at the inaugural ball, among those present being Senator Proctor, Miss Proctor, Governor Grout and wife, Lieutenant Governor Fisk and wife, Miss Powers, Ex-Governor Ormsbee and wife, Ex-Governor Woodbury and wife, Adjutant General Peck, Col. M. M. Parker and wife, Col. H. S. Haskell and wife, Hon. E. C. Smith and wife, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Col. John J. Warden, Col. Geo. W. Doty, Col. C. A. Moore, Col. John C. Clarke and wife, B. H. Hinman, Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, Miss Page, Miss Cook, Brainerd Avery and W. H. Button.

Gen. Julius J. Estey served as an aide on the staff of the grand marshal in the parade, and Gen. O. O. Howard commanded the division of Union veterans.

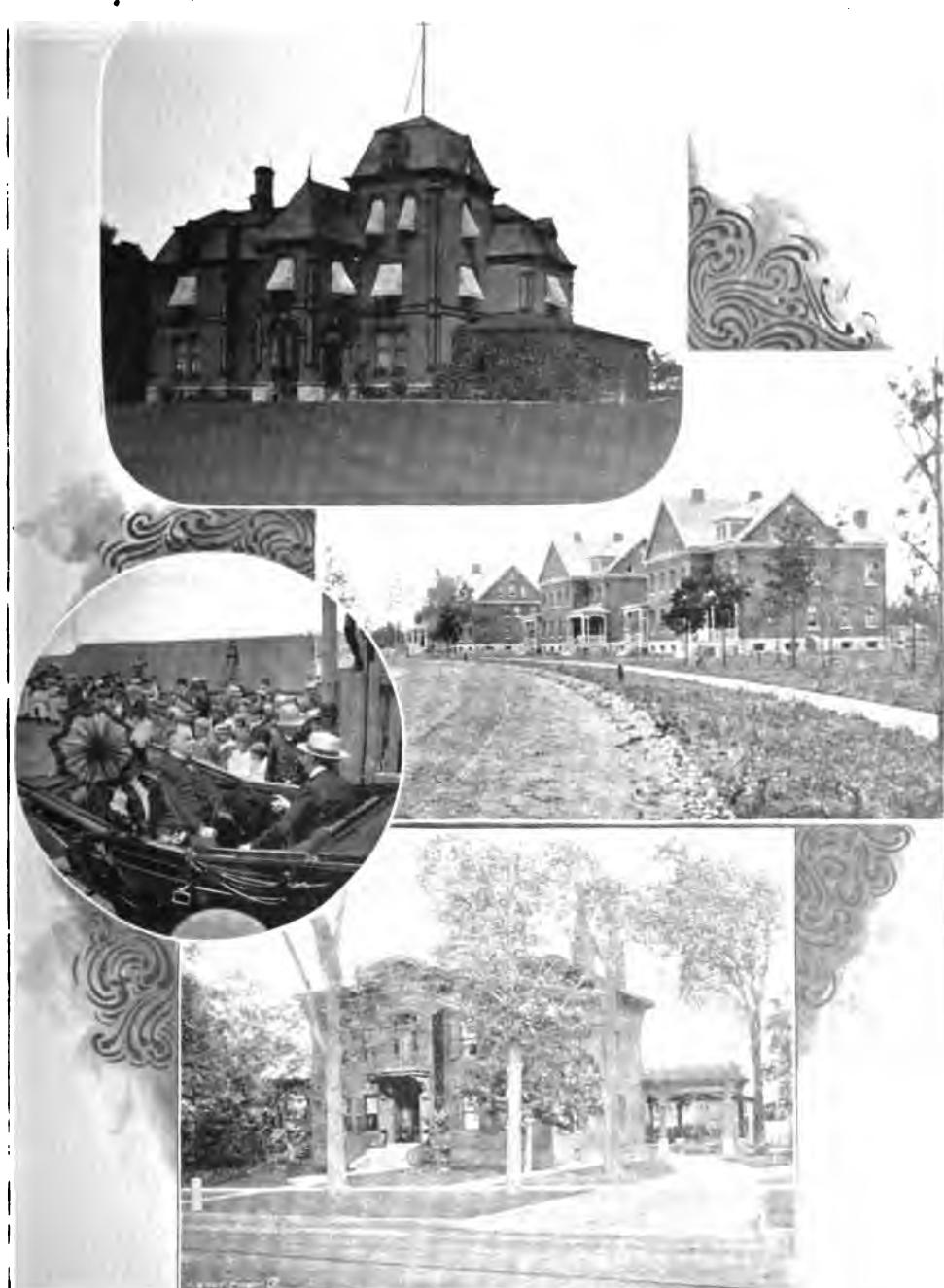
The Vermont troops and the party of Vermonters left Washington on March 5, after a most memorable visit.

by Google



WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
(As he looked at the time he first visited Vermont, August, 1892.)

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THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT BURLINGTON.

RESIDENCE OF LE GRAND B. CANNON.

A SNAP SHOT ON THE WHARF.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS, FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

RESIDENCE OF EX-GOV. WOODBURY.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IN VERMONT.

VERMONT, if not the "Mother of Presidents," has the distinction of being a favorite presidential resort, as no less than six presidents of the United States have honored the State by a visitation. Jas. Monroe, Ulysees S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley have each in turn sojourned for a while in the Green Mountain State. The visit of President McKinley in August, 1897, was the most notable occasion of the kind on record.

The establishment of the "Summer Capital" of the Republic on the historic shores of Lake Champlain was a handsome compliment to both New York and Vermont. The week passed by the President within our borders in the summer of 1897 served to increase the public esteem and popular regard evinced on his previous visitations. His reception by the people was universally cordial and enthusiastic, and demonstrated that the "Green Mountain Boys," and girls too, had a warm place in their hearts for William McKinley.

The presence of Mrs. McKinley at several places was a delightful feature of this eventful week. The "First Lady of the Land" won all hearts by her graciousness and gentle, winning ways.

The presidential party were most charmingly entertained by their Vermont hosts—The Vermont Fish and Game League, Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Fisk, Col. LeGrand B. Cannon, Ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury, Senator Redfield Proctor, Hon. Hugh Henry, Mr. Henry W. Putnam, Jr., and Governor Grout.

President McKinley and party had been but a few days at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, when they sailed across the blue waters of Lake Champlain to Vermont's Queen City, where they were the guests, on August 5th, of Colonel LeGrand B. Cannon. The distinguished guests came over on the "Maquam," of the Champlain

Transportation Co., and were escorted by Troop F., 3d U. S. Cavalry, to "Overlake," the elegant residence of Colonel Cannon, where a superb breakfast was served. Col. Cannon's guests were President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Private Secretary Porter, Senator Redfield Proctor, Gov. Josiah Grout, Gen. Guy V. Henry, Mayor H. S. Peck, Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, Gen. T. S. Peck, Mr. L. C. Clark, Col. B. B. Smalley, Hon. F. C. Kennedy, Capt. Guy Howard, Hon. J. H. Flagg of New York, C. B. Pike of Chicago, and Frederick Alger of Detroit.

The presidential party visited Fort Ethan Allen, where a reception was tendered them by Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry.

President McKinley's second visit to Vermont was on August 6, when he was the guest of the Vermont Fish and Game League, at the home of Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Fisk, on Isle LaMotte. Previous to the mid-summer banquet of the league, the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Fisk entertained the President and party at luncheon, at their residence. The guests of honor and friends accompanying them arrived at Fisk's dock about noon, on the Maquam, and consisted of President McKinley, Private Secretary Porter, Secretary of War Alger, Governor Grout, Senator Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mrs. F. D. Proctor, Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, Hon. J. H. Flagg, Ex-Lieut.-Governor Mansur, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Secretary Pruden, Executive Clerk Cortelyon and Hon. S. M. Weed of Plattsburgh. The steamer "Reindeer" carried about 500 people from Burlington.

The banquet of the Vermont Fish and Game League was the most successful affair of the kind ever held in Vermont. It was prepared and served by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church, under a mammoth canvass, and nearly 800 persons sat down to this feast. The president of the league, John W. Titcomb, presided at the post prandial exercises, and presented the toastmaster, Captain Frank L. Greene, of St. Albans, Bright



PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT PROCTOR.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S RESIDENCE.
MRS. HORART.

MRS. MCKINLEY.
VIEW OF GROUNDS.

and felicious speeches were made by Thomas F. Conway, of Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Prof. J. Y. Comstock, of St Johnsbury; Hon. P. W. Meldon, of Rutland; W. H. Button, Esq., of Middlebury, and Hon. R. W. Hulburd, of Hyde Park. The St. Albans Glee Club under the direction of Dr. John Sheerar, sang several patriotic songs, including a song of welcome written for the occasion by Stephen E. Royce, Esq., of St. Albans, and dedicated to President McKinley.

President McKinley was then presented, and said: "Mr. Toastmaster and my fellow citizens: I wish I had fitting words to respond to this gracious welcome and this most generous hospitality. I can only say I reciprocate the sentiment expressed by the song. (Cries of good). I like Vermont; I like her people; I like her civilization. I never am in the presence of a New England audience that I do not recall that the civilization of New England penetrates every State and territory of the American Union; and I do not forget that wherever New England civilization is found, loyal and patriotic men and women are found.

"One of the things I promised myself when I left the city of Washington was that I would not make a speech. One of the assurances that I received from the officers of the Fish and Game League was that I would not be required to make a speech, but from what I have heard of this league I am prepared to believe almost everything of it. (Applause.)

"I am glad to meet and greet you all here to-day. As Americans we have a right to rejoice in our glorious civilization. I say to Vermonters and say to all New England that to them this country owes much—more than it can ever repay for the splendid civilization it has sent through all the States of the Union. Cling to your Puritan heritage, and let the free light of the age

"Its light and hope and sweetness add
To the sterner faith your fathers had."

A public reception followed.

Vermont was again honored by a visit from President McKinley on August 9,

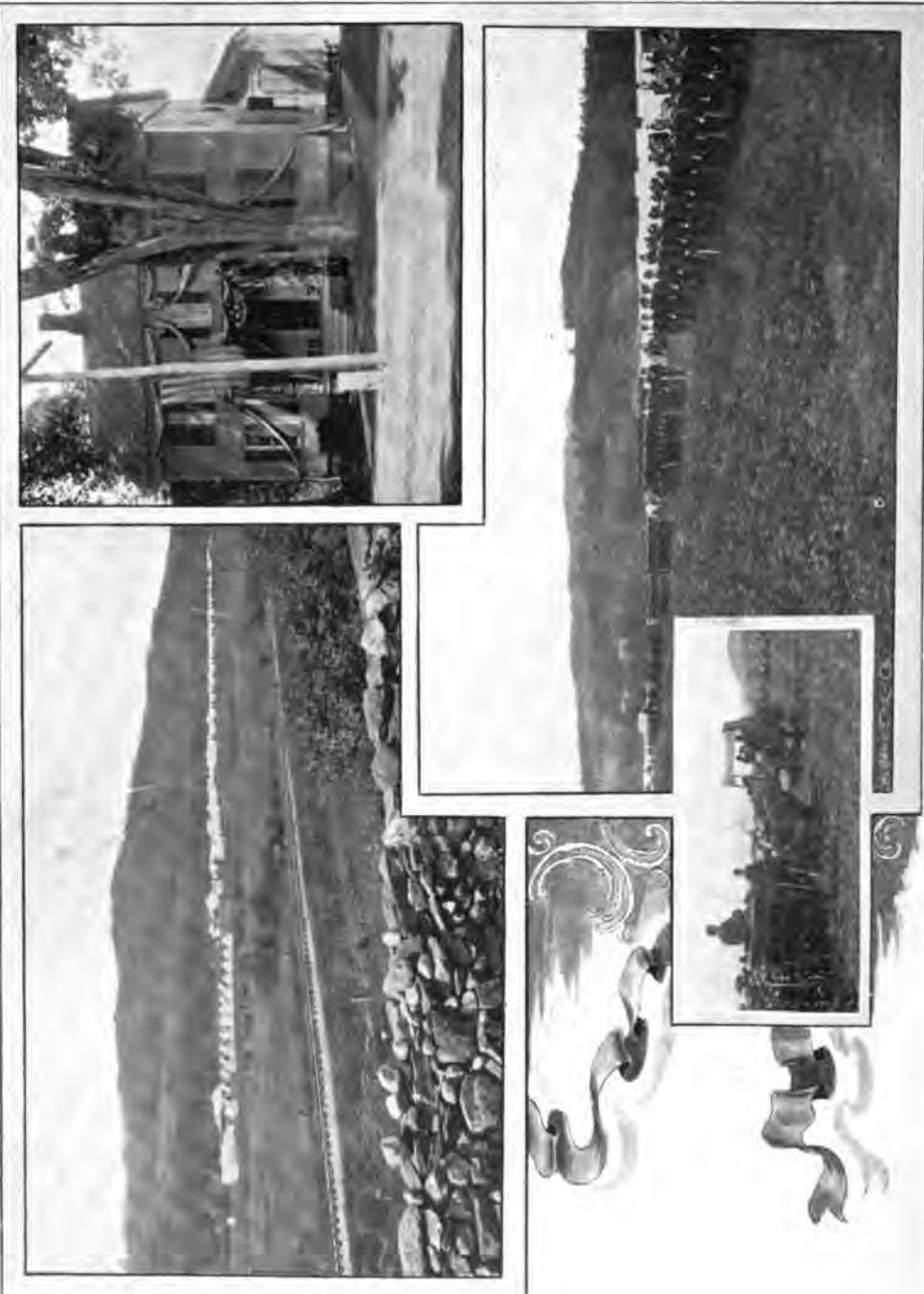
when he came to Burlington as the guest at luncheon of Ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury. At the head of the table sat the host, while directly opposite him sat Ex-Senator Edmunds. On the right of the host sat President McKinley, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Private Secretary Porter, Col. H. E. Parker, Col. H. W. Hall, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Mansur, Hon. Olin Merrill and Ex-Gov. Stewart. On the left of the host were seated Vice-President Hobart, Col. Cannon, Col. G. G. Benedict, Col. A. B. Chandler, Mr. Edward Wells, Col. H. W. Allen, Col. G. T. Childs, Lieut.-Gov. Fisk and Secretary of War Alger.

Proctor was the third town in Vermont to receive a visit from President McKinley. August 12th the presidential party were met at Burlington by Senator Redfield Proctor and President Percival W. Clement, of the Rutland railroad, and taken to their destination by a special train. President McKinley was the recipient of hearty greetings from the people all along the line, and upon arriving at Proctor he was given an ovation by the inhabitants. President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley were the guests of Senator Proctor. Secretary of War Alger and Mrs. Alger were entertained by Col. F. D. Proctor. Vice-President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart were the guests at dinner of Percival W. Clement, at Rutland. The distinguished visitors witnessed the most elaborate and beautiful demonstration in their honor at Proctor that they had heretofore seen in Vermont.

The demonstration took the form of a unique and artistic electrical illumination, in which flags and other patriotic emblems were conspicuous. Several thousand people gathered at nightfall on the extensive lawn fronting Senator Proctor's residence to welcome the President. They witnessed a magnificent spectacle. The luxuriant foliage and shrubbery were resplendent with red, white and blue incandescent lights. Green leaved arches were transformed into dazzling fairy bowers. The house was decorated with colored lights



BANQUET VERMONT FISH AND GAME LEAGUE, AUGUST 1897.
President McKinley the guest of honor.



CAMP GOVERNOR GROUT. THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT CHESTER. RESIDENCE HON. HUGH HENRY.
REVIEW OF VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

arranged in novel designs. During the evening Senator Proctor presented President McKinley, who said: "It gives me great pleasure to respond for a moment to the cordial welcome which you have given me this evening. I recall with great satisfaction my visit to this place five years ago, and I am glad to renew your acquaintance here to-night. I am glad to see about me so many, not only of the men and women, but of the boys and girls of Proctor. There is in it all the suggestion of the family, where virtue prevails—the greatest of all virtues, the home virtue, upon which is founded our free institutions. I trust that we may ever preserve the purity of our American homes. From this comes good citizenship, and from it I see the glory of our country. I am glad to enjoy the entertainment of your distinguished fellow citizen and my friend, and to renew my friendship with you."

The formalities of the evening closed with three hearty cheers for the President and three more for General Alger. Many came forward and shook hands with the President.

Camp Governor Grout, Chester, where the Vermont National Guard were encamped, was visited by the presidential party, August 13. The party on Friday morning, were driven in carriages from Proctor to Rutland, enroute to Chester, and after passing through the principal streets took a special train for Chester, arriving their early in the afternoon. President McKinley and party were the guests of Hon. Hugh Henry and Mrs. Henry, at their home on Main street, which was handsomely decorated. The presidential party consisted of President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, and Master Hobart, Secretary of War Alger and Mrs. Alger, Ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Senator and Mrs. Redfield Proctor, and Mr. Fletcher D. Proctor. At the close of the reception the guests took carriages for Camp Governor Grout. More than 20,000 people were present on the muster grounds when

President McKinley entered the reviewing stand. With him were Vice-President Hobart, Secretary Alger, Governor Grout, Senator Morrill and Senator Proctor. The Governor's staff, mounted, were stationed at the left. During this time the band played "Hail to the Chief" and "President's March," and the First Light Battery fired a presidential salute of 21 guns. The First Brigade, Vermont National Guard passed in review before the President. A reception was given at Gov. Grout's headquarters.

The presidential party was handsomely entertained on August 17, by Col. Henry W. Putnam, Jr., at his charming summer home on Birch Island, in the town of Charlotte. The party embarked at Bluff Point on the yacht "Washita," and consisted of President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Hon. C. N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior. After viewing the attractions of Birch Island, luncheon was served at the Putnam cottage. The party returned to Bluff Point in the afternoon.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AT CHESTER.

Last public reception in Vermont

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TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM McKINLEY.

BY MRS. C. R. JONES, NATIONAL PRESIDENT WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

AT the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, Mrs. Calista Robinson Jones of Bradford, Vt., was unanimously elected president.

Mrs. Jones was born in Chelsea, Vt., March 22, 1839. She was educated in the Academy of her native town and also in Rutgers College for young ladies in New York City. In 1861, when the war broke out, she was teaching in Chicago. Returning to Vermont, she married in 1864, Charles Jones of Bradford, where she has since lived.



MRS. CALISTA R. JONES, NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

A charter member of Washburn Corps, W. R. C., of Bradford, organized in May, 1886, she served two years as its president and has ever since been earnestly interested in the work of the organization. She served as department junior vice and senior vice and department president, patriotic instructor, and on important committees. She was a member of the first national committee, patriotic instructor in 1893-94.

a member of the Andersonville prison board, and has served as national junior vice president.

Mrs. Jones is president of the Ladies' Congregational church society of Bradford, trustee of the Bradford public library and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The new president of the W. R. C., in General Orders No. 1, issued from National headquarters, Bradford, Vt., dated September 23, 1901, gratefully acknowledges the high honor conferred upon her and announces that she has assumed the duties of the office. The appointment of Mary Ellen Conant, of Bradford, as National Secretary is also announced.

The first circular letter issued from National headquarters of the W. R. C., dated September 23, 1901, is as follows:

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, COMRADE OF THE
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, PASSED SUDDENLY
FROM LIFE TO THAT "BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF SOME-
WHERE," SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

"Therefore I cannot think thee wholly gone.
The better part of thee is with us still;
Thy soul its hampering clay aside hath thrown,
And only freer wrestles with the ill.

Thou livest in the life of all good things; [die;
What words thou spak'st for Freedom shall not
Thou sleepest not, for now thy Love hath wings
To soar where hence thy Hope could hardly fly.
And often, from that other world, on this [shine,
Some gleams from great souls gone before may
To shed on struggling hearts a clearer bliss,
And clothe the Right with lustre more divine.

Thou art not idle: in thy higher sphere
Thy spirit bends itself to loving tasks,
And strength to perfect what it dreamed of here
Is all the crown and glory that it asks."

We tender our loving sympathy to Mrs. McKinley thus sorely bereaved. "It is God's way. His will be done."

In loyal homage to our lamented Chieftain let all charters be draped for sixty days after receiving this letter.

By command of
CALISTA ROBINSON JONES,
MARY ELLEN CONANT, *National President.*
Nat'l Sec'y *Digitzed by Google*



VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



*Photo by
Cope.*

MISS H. JULIA CROSS, OF MONTPELIER.

*Photo by
Brush.* MISS EDITH GRAVES TEMPLE OF RUTLAND.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.



COL. ROBERT J. KIMBALL OF RANDOLPH, VT.
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ROBERT J. KIMBALL.

ROBERT Jackson Kimball, of Randolph, senior member of the banking firm of R. J. Kimball & Co., of New York, a native of Randolph, and since 1886 a legal citizen of the State, has been for so long a period closely identified with Vermont affairs and State interests that his sketch naturally follows in the order of Vermont Men of To-day.

His family was one of the earliest in Randolph, where for three generations the Kimball family home has been maintained. The subject of this brief sketch was born February 16, 1836, received the accustomed educational training for those days in the common schools of his native town, and at the West Randolph Academy, and in early life entered business. He established in New York the banking house, in 1865, which still continues under the firm name of R. J. Kimball & Co. He was admitted to The New York Stock Exchange in May, 1869, and still retains his membership. The very name of Col. Kimball's firm may be said to carry assurance with it—it is well known in the financial world and its record of integrity and strength is unquestioned. In 1872, he was obliged to compromise with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar and received his discharge from any further payment. Nine years afterwards he paid the other 75% and 54% interest. Col. Kimball has been eminently successful in the management of his business interests, and as a man of affairs, citizen and gentlemen commands the respect and admiration of all. He has been honored by election to trusteeship in the University of Vermont and other institutions. Col. Kimball is also the patron and benefactor of the religious and educational work, having established a perpetual scholarship in the University of Vermont and one at Amherst college. Col. Kimball has recently given \$10,000 for a new public library building in his native town of Randolph.

A life-long Republican, he has repre-

sented his town in various county, district and State conventions and was elected an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention in Minneapolis in 1892. In 1888, he was appointed a member of the military staff of Governor Dillingham, with the rank of Colonel.

Col. Kimball has always taken a lively interest in the National Guard of Vermont, particularly during the Spanish-American war, contributing liberally to the comfort of the boys at Chicamauga and Fort Ethan Allen—the extent of his generosity and the appreciation it received may be best shown from a communication he received from Hon. Josiah Grout, then Vermont's chief executive.

STATE OF VERMONT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DERBY.

Sept. 15th, 1898.

COL. R. J. KIMBALL,
Randolph, Vt.

My Dear Colonel:—

I wish to thank you both personally and for the people of the State, for your most generous action in sending trained nurses to assist in the hospital work at Fort Ethan Allen. Your kind thoughtfulness in this respect will be appreciated and remembered by the sick soldiers, the more-immediate recipients, and by the people of the State.

Again expressing gratitude,
I am, sincerely,

JOSIAH GROUT.

Col. Kimball on the second call for volunteers made an offer to the Governor to raise a company and equip it at his own expense, ready for the field. This magnanimous offer the Governor was obliged to decline as Vermont had doubled her quota on the first call.

In 1890, he was elected by his fellow-townsman as their representative in the State legislature for the session of 1890-91. In the House of Representatives Col. Kimball became a conspicuous and leading member and acquitted himself with due credit to himself and his constituents. While a member of the House he served on the committees of Ways and Means,

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Banks and the World's Columbian Exposition (a special joint committee). He was elected President of the Iowa Central Railway Company.

Col. Kimball is a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and a past president of the same and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, being descended on both sides from worthy Revolutionary and Colonial ancestors. In 1863, Robert J. Kimball

was united in marriage with Miss Martha L. Morse, the daughter of the late Charles A. Morse, Esq., and a most affable lady, who, with his son and two daughters, the Misses Clara and Annie Kimball, young women of rare accomplishments, make up the domestic life at his winter home in New York and at the beautiful summer estate, "Montague Place," in the heart of the State of which he is so loyal a son.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

EVERY reader of the current number will find the November and December VERMONTER of unusual interest and value. The November number will be largely devoted to President Roosevelt and his recent visitation to Vermont. The story of his visit to Rutland, Burlington and Isle La Motte, with portraits and other illustrations will be a notable feature. Mr. Charles H. Davenport, editor of the Brattleboro *Reformer* will contribute a very comprehensive and instructive chapter in the 20th Century History of Vermont series entitled "The Political History of Vermont," with numerous portraits of party leaders.

The December, or Christmas Vermonter, will be the finest holiday number ever issued from this office. It will be a woman's number, and Vermont's gifted authoress, Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, will contribute the introductory article to "The Women of Vermont," with numerous portraits. This article promises to be of a very entertaining character and of historic interest. Miss Mary Sollace Saxe will edify our readers with a sketch of the famous Vermont poet, John G. Saxe, including reminiscences of her uncle and quotations from his best poems. The Christmas number will be embellished with portraits of Vermont's Fair Women.

The Vermonter for 1902 offers many notable features. Our contributions for next year include Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Hon. John Barrett, who writes on Siam; Hon. C. A. Prouty, who contributes a chapter on the Vermont Bar; State Superintendent Walter E. Ranger, whose subject is Education in Vermont; President Allan D. Brown of Norwich University, whose theme is Religion in Vermont; Prof. J. E. Goodrich of the University of Vermont who writes on the History of Literature in the State; Hon. G. G. Benedict who contributes a chapter on the Military History of the State; Dr. Charles S. Caverly of Rutland, who treats of Medicine and Surgery; Ex-Gov. C.

S. Page, who gives the History of State Finances and Banking in Vermont; Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, who writes on the subject of Transportation; Hon. W. W. Grout, who treats of the Agricultural Resources of Vermont; Mr. Walter B. Gates, who contributes an article on Vermont in the Census of 1900.

An unpublished story on Farm Life in Vermont by the late Rowland E. Robinson will appear in an early number of THE VERMONTER.

President J. E. Rankin, will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook will write on the first State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Vermonters in Congress, by Miss Bessie A. Safford; A Vermonter in Samoa, by Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee; The State Prison, by Hon. Marsh O. Perkins; Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon. James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annapolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hubbard; Vermonters in Washington, by Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq.; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon. John G. Foster, Hon. D. J. Vail, Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Denison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The House of Correction, by Hon. E. C. Tuttle; The Old Stone House, by Rev. C. E. Ordway; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; Rural Free Delivery, by Hon. H. H. Powers; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont.

The regular features: Vermont's Fair Women, Vermont Men of To-day and the Educational Department will be continued in 1902.

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Wall
Papers...

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TO MATCH
ALL OUR
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To Increase its Business at Home and also do a Largely Increasing Business in Outside Towns, must do a Little Better by its Customers than its Competitors.

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THE VERMONT JUSTICE and PUBLIC OFFICER,
(IN PREPARATION)

Conant's Vermont,
and
Vermont Historical Reader,

PUBLISHED BY

THE TUTTLE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VT.

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Bony and unnatural enlargements, also all forms of Lameness yield readily to this remedy. It is certain and sure in its effects and cures without a blemish as it does not blister.

An Infallible Remedy for 20 Years.

Dixton, Texas, Sept. 22nd, 1900.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and have found it an infallible remedy. Please mail me your book at once as I have a colt that are now having trouble with and oblige.

Yours truly, L. JARVIS.

It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the above are a guarantee of merit. Price, \$1. six feet. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

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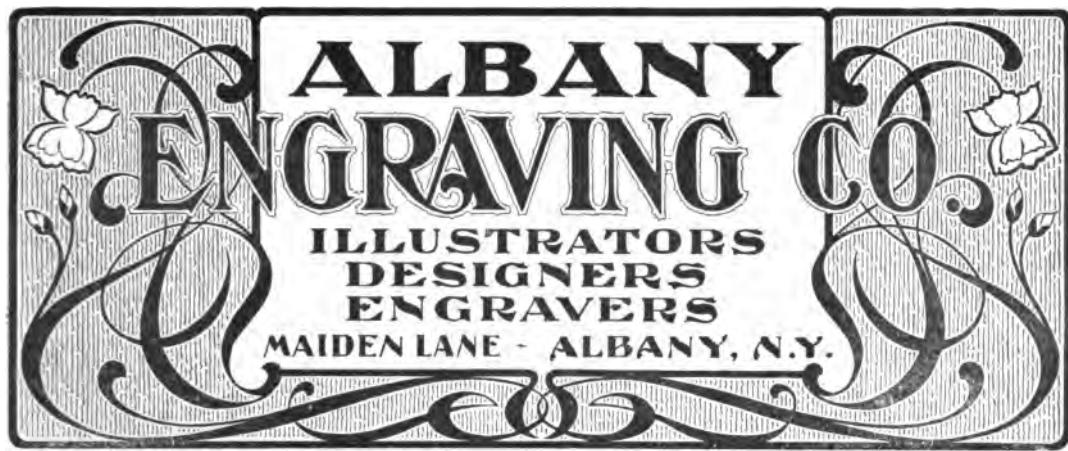
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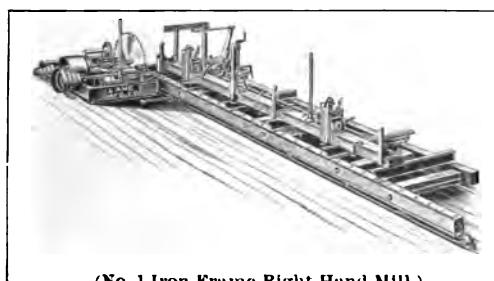


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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



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THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VOL. VI.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 4.

The Monthly Table of Contents will appear at the end of the calendar year in the form of an index. Each subscriber will receive a copy of the index when printed.

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HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Twenty-sixth President of the United States of America.

THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VII.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 4.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

BY C. S. FORBES.

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is one of the prominent men of the country that had never visited Vermont in a public capacity prior to the year 1901. His name had already become as familiar to the people as that of almost any other distinguished living American, and he possessed the admiration of every citizen of the State for his many noble qualities and public services. Consequently when it was announced in mid-summer that Mr. Roosevelt would visit the State in September the body politic eagerly awaited the coming of the eminent guest, and all Vermonters constituted themselves hosts to receive and welcome him to the Green Mountain State. Mr. Roosevelt came, and saw and conquered. He came as a stranger to most of his hosts but he was received with open arms and by warm hearts to our homes and firesides. He saw a people in whose breasts beat the same patriotic impulses as those which he possessed, and in whose hearts loyalty and devotion to high principles held sway as in his own. His frankness, sincerity and manly qualities deeply impressed everyone and he captivated all who listened to him by his fairness, earnestness and logic. Mr. Roosevelt convinced his auditors that he said what he believed and believed what he said. Both in his public speeches and in his private conversation he bore unmistakable evidence of having a warm heart and a genial spirit. At Rutland, where he addressed an audience of farmers, at Burlington, where he spoke to Union veteran officers, and at Isle La Motte where he was the chief speaker at the meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League,

Mr. Roosevelt added to his laurels and increased his popularity. His presence aroused much enthusiasm wherever he appeared and the freedom of the State was accorded him at once by common consent.

It is seldom a public man has on his first visit to Vermont made so many warm friends and admirers as did Theodore Roosevelt upon the occasion of his trip to this State in September last. His many sided character, well rounded on all sides and complete in its entirety, was manifest to those who saw him under varying pleasant conditions and under trying circumstances. He was tried as by fire in the dark shadow cast over him, and those about him, by the announcement of the terrible tragedy at Buffalo, which came like a stroke of lightning from a clear sky during the festivities at Isle La Motte on the afternoon of that fated September day. Then it was that Mr. Roosevelt was not found wanting in the possession of those qualities of mind and heart that are demanded in great exigencies in public affairs and in National crises.

The festivities connected with his visit to the State, and the sad and heart-rendering event that marked its close, made the occasion a memorable one. The scene at Isle La Motte when the awful tidings came announcing the murderous assault upon President McKinley is left for other pens to describe. It was a historic event crowded with unutterable sorrow and grief.

The people of Vermont are to-day united by stronger ties of friendship than ever before with Theodore Roosevelt by the blood of the martyred President, whose blessed memory they cherish in common.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN VERMONT.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt came to Vermont direct from the West and arrived in the State on the morning of September 5. His first stop was at West Rutland where he visited the quarries and mills of the Vermont Marble Company, in company with Senator Proctor, whose

Senator Proctor introduced the speaker, saying: Mr. Mayor and fellow citizens: Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to have the people of Vermont have an opportunity to see and hear the gentleman who is with us to-day, and I may add that it gives me equal pleasure to have him have an opportunity of seeing our people, and I take pleasure in introducing the hero



MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

guest he was while in this vicinity. In the afternoon he visited the Vermont State Agricultural fair at Rutland, with Senator Proctor, Mayor J. B. Hollister, and President Henry O. Carpenter of the society. The party was escorted to the grounds by the Proctor Cornet Band and Company A. V. N. G. Mr. Roosevelt after inspecting the fair grounds was presented to an audience numbering over 7,000 people.

of San Juan and the Vice-President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt's address was eloquent and forceful and received the close attention of his audience. He paid a handsome tribute to Vermont and complimented the people of the State on their splendid record in the various wars in which they had participated. The address was largely devoted to the discussion of the subject of

"The Strenuous Life," and abounded in eminently practical suggestions and much excellent advice on right living.

Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied by Senator Proctor, afterwards went by special train to Burlington, arriving in the Queen city about 4.30 o'clock p. m. A vast crowd had assembled at the station to meet him, and his appearance was the signal for loud applause and cheers. He was driven to "Overlake," where he was the guest of Colonel LeGrand B. Cannon during his stay in Burlington. A squadron of cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen performed escort

Mr. Roosevelt was the orator of the evening. His speech was a master-piece of logic, and was both entertaining and instructive, and contained much food for thought.

Mr. Roosevelt's address before the Vermont Officers Reunion Society at the Howard Opera House was as follows:

I speak to you to-night less as men of Vermont than as members of the Grand Army which saved the Union. But, at the outset, I must pay a special tribute to your State. Vermont was not a rich State, compared to many States, and she had sent out so many tens of thousands of her sons to the West that it was not improbable that as many men of Vermont birth served in the regiments of other



THE ROOSEVELT HOME AT OYSTER BAY, N. Y.

duty for the occasion. Mr. Roosevelt was a guest that evening of the Vermont Officers Reunion Society, which had its annual meeting at that time in the city. The public exercises of the society took place in the opera house. The auditorium, gallery and stage were crowded to their utmost capacity. In the front row on the stage sat Mr. Roosevelt, Colonel LeGrand B. Cannon, Senator Redfield Proctor, Governor W. W. Stickney, Mayor D. C. Hawley, Ex-Congressman D. J. Foster, Rt. Rev. John S. Michaud and many other distinguished Vermonters. Mayor Hawley delivered a felicitous address of welcome.

States as in those of her own State. Yet, notwithstanding this drain, your gallant State was surpassed by no other State of the North, either in the number of men according to her population which she sent into the army, or in the relative extent of her financial support of the war. Too much cannot be said of the high quality of the Vermont soldiers; and one contributing factor in securing this high quality was the good sense which continually sent recruits into the already existing regiments instead of forming new ones.

It is difficult to express the full measure of obligation under which this country is to the men who from '61 to '65 took up the most terrible and vitally necessary task which has ever fallen to the lot of any generation of men in the Western hemisphere. Other men have rendered great service to the country, but the service you rendered was not

merely great—it was incalculable. Other men by their lives or their deaths have kept unstained our honor, have wrought marvels for our interest, have led us forward to triumph, or warded off disaster from us; other men have marshaled our ranks upward across the stony slopes of greatness. But you did more; for you saved us from annihilation. We can feel proud of what others did only because of what you did. It was given to you when the mighty days came to do the mighty deeds the days called for, and if your deeds had been left undone all that had gone before would have turned into apples of Sodom under our teeth. The glory of Washington and the majesty of Marshall would have crumbled into meaningless dust, if you and your comrades had not buttressed their work with your strength of steel, your courage of fire. The Declaration of Independence would now sound like a windy platitude, the Constitution of the United States would ring as false as if drawn by the Abbe Sieyes in the days of the French Terror, if your stern valor had not proved the truth of the one and made good the promise of the other. In our history there have been other victorious struggles for right, on the field of battle and in civic strife. To have lost in these other struggles would have meant bitter shame and grievous loss. But you fought in the one struggle where failure meant death and destruction to our people; meant that our whole past history would be crossed out of the records of successful endeavor with the red and black lines of failure; meant that not one man in all this wide country would now be holding his head upright as a free citizen of a mighty and glorious republic.

All this you did, and therefore you are entitled to the homage of all men who have not forgotten in their blindness neither the awful nature of the crisis or the worth of priceless service rendered in the hour of direst need.

You met a great need, that vanished because of your success. You have left us many memories to be prized for evermore. You have taught as many lessons, and none more important than the lesson of brotherhood. The realization of the underlying brotherhood of our people, the feeling that there should be among them an essential unity of purpose and sympathy, must be kept close at heart if we are to do our work well here in our American life. You have taught us both by what you did on the tented fields and by what you have done since in civil life how this spirit of brotherhood can be made a living, a vital force.

In the first place, you have left us the right of brotherhood with the gallant men who wore the gray in the ranks against which you were pitted. At the opening of this new century, all of us, the children of a reunited country, have a right to glory in the countless deeds of valor done alike by the men of the North and the men of the South.

We can retain an evergrowing sense of the all-importance, not merely to our people but to mankind, of the Union victory, while giving the freest and heartiest recognition to the sincerity and self-devotion of those Americans, our fellow-countrymen, who then fought against the stars in their courses. Now there is none left, North or South, who does not take joy and pride in the Union, and when, three years ago, we once more had to face a foreign enemy, the heart of every true American thrilled with pride to see veterans who had fought in the Confederate uniform once more appear under Uncle Sam's colors, side by side with their former foes, and leading to victory under the famous old flag the sons both of those who had worn the blue and of those who had worn the gray.

But there are other ways in which you have taught the lesson of brotherhood. In our highly complex, highly specialized industrial life of to-day there are many tendencies for good, and there are also many tendencies for evil. Chief among the latter is the way in which, in great industrial centres, the segregation of interests invites a segregation of sympathies. In our old American life, and in the country districts where to-day the old conditions still largely obtain, there was and is no such sharp and rigid demarcation between different groups of citizens. In most country districts at the present day not only have the people many feelings in common, but, what is quite as important, they are perfectly aware that they have these feelings in common. In the cities the divergence of real interests is nothing like as great as is commonly supposed; but it does exist, and above all there is a tendency to forget or ignore the community of interest. There is comparatively little neighborliness, and life is so busy and the population is so crowded that it is impossible for the average man to get into touch with any of his fellow-citizens, save those in his immediate little group. In consequence there tends to grow up a feeling of estrangement between different groups, of forgetfulness of the great primal needs and primal passions that are common to all of us.

It is therefore of the utmost benefit to have men thrown together under circumstances which force them to realize their community of interest; especially where the community of interest arises from community of devotion to a lofty ideal. The great Civil War rendered precisely this service. It drew into the field a very large proportion of the adult male population, and it lasted so long that its lessons were thoroughly driven home. In our other wars the same lessons, or nearly the same lessons, have been taught, but upon so much smaller a scale that the effect is in no shape or way comparable. In the Civil War, merchant and clerk, manufacturer and mechanic, farmer and hired man, capitalist and wageworker, city

man and country man, Easterner and Westerner, went into the army together, faced toil and risk and hardship side by side, died with the same fortitude, and felt the same disinterested thrill of triumph when the victory came. In our modern life there are only a few occupations where risk has to be feared, and there are many occupations where no exhausting labor has to be faced, and so there are plenty of us who can be benefitted by a little actual experience with the rough side of things. It was a good thing, a very good thing, to have a great mass of our people learn what it was to face death and endure toil, together and all on an exact level. You, who I am now addressing remember well, do you not, the weary footache marches under the burning sun when the blankets seemed too heavy to carry, and then the shivering sleep in the trenches where the mud froze after dark and the blankets seemed altogether

stubborn endurance were displayed in a spirit of devotion to a lofty ideal and not for material gain. The average man who fought in our armies during the Civil War could have gained much more money if he had stayed in civil life. When the end came his sole reward was to feel that the Union had been saved, and the flag which had been rent in sunder was once more made whole. Nothing was more noteworthy than the marvelous way in which, once the war was ended, the great armies which had fought it to a triumphant conclusion disbanded and were instantly lost in the current of our civil life. The soldier turned at once to the task of earning his own livelihood. But he carried within him memories of inestimable benefit to himself, and he bequeathed to us that come after him the priceless heritage of his example. From the Major General to the private in the ranks each came back to



RESIDENCE OF HON. N. W. FISK, ISLE LA MOTTE.

too light instead of too heavy? You remember the scanty fare, and you remember above all how you got to estimate each of your fellows by what there was in him and not by anything adventitious in his surroundings. It was of vital importance to you that the men on your left and your right should do their duty; that they should come forward when the order was to advance; that they should keep the lines with ceaseless vigilance and fortitude if on the defensive. You neither knew nor cared what had been their occupations, or whether they were in worldly ways well off or the reverse. What you desired to know about them was to be sure that they would "stay put" when the crisis came. Was not this so? You know it was.

Moreover, all these qualities of fine heroism and

civil life with the proud consciousness of duty well done, and all with a feeling of community of interest which they could have gained in no other way. Each knew what work was, what danger was. Each came back with his own power for labor and endurance strengthened, and yet with his sympathy for others quickened. From that day to this the men who fought in the great war have inevitably had in them a spirit for which appeal for any lofty cause could be made with the confident knowledge that there would be immediate and eager response. In the breast of the man who saw Appomattox there was no room for the growth of the jealous, greedy, sullen envy which makes anarchy, which has bred the red commune. They had gone down to the root of things, and knew how to judge and value, each man his neighbor.

whether that neighbor was rich or poor; neither envying him because of his wealth nor despising him because of his poverty.

The lesson taught by the great war could only be imperfectly taught by any lesser war. Nevertheless, not a little good has been done even by such struggles as that which ended in insuring independence to Cuba, and in giving to the Philippines a freedom to which they could never have obtained had we permitted them to fall into anarchy or under a tyranny. It was a pleasant thing to see the way in which men came forward from every walk of life, from every section of the country, as soon as the call to arms occurred. The need was small and easily met, and not one in a hundred of the ardent young fellows who pressed forward to enter the army had a chance to see any service whatever. But it was good to see that the spirit of '61 had not been lost. Perhaps the best feature of the whole movement was the eagerness with which men went into the ranks, anxious only to serve their country and to do their share of the work without regard to anything in the way of reward or position; for, gentlemen, it is upon the efficiency of the enlisted man, upon the way he does his duty, that the efficiency of the whole army really depends, and the prime work of the officer is, after all, only to develop, foster and direct the good qualities of the men under him.

Well, the rush into the ranks not only had a very good side, but also at times an amusing side. I remember one characteristic incident which occurred on board one of our naval vessels. Several of these vessels were officered and manned chiefly from the Naval Militia of the different states, the commander and executive officer and a few veterans here and there among the crew being the only ones that came from the regular service. The Naval Militia contained every type of man, from bankers, with a taste for yachting, to longshoremen, and they all went in and did their best. But of course it was a little hard for some of them to adjust themselves to their surroundings. One of the vessels in question, toward the end of the war, returned from the Spanish Main and anchored in one of our big ports. Early one morning a hard-looking and seemingly rather dejected member of the crew was engaged in "squeezing" the quarterdeck, when the captain came up, and noticing a large and handsome yacht nearby (I shall not use the real name of the yacht) remarked to himself: "I wonder what boat that is?" The man with the squejee touched his cap and said in answer: "The Dawn, Sir," "How do you know that?" quoth the captain, looking at him. "Because I own her, sir," responded the man with the squejee, again touching his cap; and the conversation ended.

Now, it was a first rate thing for that man him-

self to have served his trick, not merely as the man behind the gun, but as the man with the squejee; and it was a mighty good thing for the country that he should do it. In our volunteer regiment we had scores of enlisted men of independent means serving under officers, many of whom were dependent for their daily bread upon the work of their hands or brain from month to month. It was a good thing for both classes to be brought together on such terms. It showed that we of this generation had not wholly forgotten the lessons taught by you who fought to a finish the great Civil War. And there is no danger of the future of this country just so long as that lesson is remembered, in all its bearings, civil and military.

Your history, rightly studied, will teach us the time-worn truth that in war as in peace we need chiefly the every-day common-place virtues and above all an unflagging sense of duty. Yet in dwelling upon the lessons for our ordinary conduct, which we can learn from your experience, we must never forget that it also shows us what should be our model in times that are not ordinary, in the times that try men's souls. We need to have within us the splendid heroic virtues which alone avail in these mighty crises, the terrible catastrophes, whereby a nation is either purified as if by fire or else consumed forever in the flames. When you of the Civil War sprang forward at Abraham Lincoln's call to put all that life holds dear, and life itself, in the scale with the nation's honor, you were able to do what you did because you had in you, not only the qualities that make good citizens, but in addition the high and intense traits, the deep passion and enthusiasm, which goes to make those heroes who are fit to deal with iron times. We can never as a nation afford to forget that back of our reason, our understanding and our common sense, there must lie in full strength the great fundamental passions which are not often needed, but which every truly great race must have as a well-spring of motive in time of need.

I shall end by quoting to you certain words from a minister of the gospel, a most witty man, who was also a philosopher and a man of profound wisdom, Sidney Smith:

"The history of the world shows us that men are not to be counted by their numbers, but by the fire and vigor of their passions; by their deep sense of injury; by their memory of past glory; by their eagerness for fresh fame; by their clear and steady resolution of either ceasing to live, or of achieving a particular object, which, when it is once formed, strikes off a load of manacles and chains, and gives free space to all heavenly and heroic feelings. All great and extraordinary actions come from the heart. There are seasons in human affairs when qualities, fit enough to con-

duct the common business of life, are feeble and useless, when men must trust to emotion for that safety which reason at such times can never give. These are the feelings which led the ten thousand over the Carduchian Mountains; those are the feelings which the handful of Greeks broke in pieces the power of Persia; and in the fens of the Dutch and in the mountains of the Swiss these feelings defended happiness, and revenged the oppressions of man! God calls all the passion out in their keenness and vigor for the present safety



DR. W. SEWARD WEBB'S YACHT "ELFRIDA" WHICH CARRIED MR. ROOSEVELT TO ISLE LA MOTTE.

of mankind, anger and revenge and the heroic mind, and a readiness to suffer—all the secret strength, all the invisible array of the feelings—all that nature has reserved for the great scenes of the world. When the usual hopes and the common aids of men are all gone nothing remains under God but those passions which have often proved the best ministers of His purpose and the surest protectors of the world."

The Vermont officers Reunion Society held their annual banquet at the Van Ness House at the close of the public exercises at the opera house. Three hundred covers were laid and every seat at the table was occupied. Many ladies graced the banquet by their presence. The post-prandial exercises at the close of the banquet were of an exceptionally brilliant and entertaining character. President E. J. Ormsbee officiated as toast master. Responses to toasts were made by Hon. Z. M. Mansur, Gov. W. W. Stickney, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. G. G. Benedict, Hon. F. W. McGettrick, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Rev. E. J. Ranslow, and Senator Redfield Proctor. When Mr. Roose-

velt appeared and took his seat at the head of the banquet table he received an ovation from those seated at the other tables. Every mention of his name during the evening evoked applause and there were numerous other manifestations of his popularity.

The Reunion Society elected these officers:

President—Stephen F. Brown of Swanton.

Vice Presidents—Joel H. Lucia of Montpelier, and Ransom E. Hathorn of Ludlow.

Secretary and Treasurer—Lorenzo W. Shedd of Montpelier.

Executive Committee—Col. Fred E. Smith of Montpelier, Col. A. C. Brown of Montpelier, and Col. Eli Holden of Barre.

Friday morning the citizens of Burlington tendered an informal reception to Mr. Roosevelt at the Van Ness House.

The receiving party were composed of Mr. Roosevelt, Mayor D. C. Hawley, Senator Redfield Proctor and Congressman D. J. Foster.

At the close of the reception he was driven to the lake front, where Dr. W. Seward Webb's beautiful yacht "Elfrida" was waiting to carry the distinguished guests to Isle La Motte to participate in the annual dinner of the Fish and Game League. The party was made up of

Mr. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Guy Murchie, a former rough rider, Charles H. Darling, Redfield Proctor, Jeremiah Curtin, D. J. Foster, R. U. Smith, A. W. Machen, division superintendent of the postal service and the members of the special committee, J. W. Titcomb, J. M. Boutwell, B. J. Derby, F. L. Greene and E. A. Davis.



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THE METHODIST CHURCH AT ISLE LA MOTTE.

The distinguished party reached Isle La Motte at 1:30 o'clock, p. m. The steamer "Chateaugay" left Burlington about one o'clock with some 600 people on board. Upon the arrival of the steamer at Isle La Motte, dinner was announced ready to serve in the mammoth tent. At the head table were

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President John W. Titcomb, Congressman D. J. Foster, Winston Churchill, Raymond U. Smith, Guy Murchie, Jeremiah Curtin, Gen. J. G. McCullough, John Barrett, W. B. Wright, E. F. Gebhardt, Senator Redfield Proctor, Charles H. Darling, Julius H. Seymour, ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, Judge H. H. Powers, W. A. Machin, ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page, Gen. W. W. Grout, Hon. Nelson W. Fisk, Rt. Rev. J. S. Michaud, bishop of Burlington, Charles Low, L. H. Greene, A. T. Bradley and M. C. Berry.

After ample justice had been done to the dinner, President Titcomb announced that a short business meeting would be held. General J. J. Estey proposed the name of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt as an honorary member of the League, and he was elected by a rising vote amid great enthusiasm. The names of one hundred and fifty others were proposed as active members and they were duly elected. The St. Albans Glee Club then sang, "To Arms, To Arms." President Titcomb then followed with a brief introductory address,

in which he referred to the objects and purposes of the League and extended a cordial welcome to the guest of honor—Mr. Roosevelt. He thanked Governor Fisk and the Ladies' Aid Society for their generous hospitality shown upon this occasion.

At the close of his remarks President Titcomb presented Hon. D. J. Foster as



SCENE ON THE FISK GROUNDS AFTER THE BANQUET.

toastmaster. Mr. Foster, upon rising, made a very happy speech appropriate to the occasion and proceeded to introduce the different speakers. Speeches were made by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Proctor, Hon. C. H. Darling of Bennington, Mr. Winston Churchill, the fam-



BANQUET OF THE FISH AND GAME LEAGUE UNDER THE BIG TENT AT ISLE LA MOTTE.

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ous author, Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of "Quo Vadis," and Raymond U. Smith, Esq., of Wells River.

At the close of the post prandial exercises in the big tent, it was announced that after the guest of honor had enjoyed a brief period of rest he would give an informal reception at the residence of Gov. Fisk. Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt was taking a rest inside of the house, and the crowd were awaiting his reappearance.

Mr. Roosevelt was terribly shocked by the news of the attempted assassination of the President and his manifestations of deep grief were pronounced. The exclusive use of the telephone line to Burlington was at once secured for Mr. Roosevelt and he did not leave the instrument until he had made certain that all details had been secured.

He then sent a message to the hospital where the President was lying, asking for



A HISTORIC ROOM.

Library in the residence of Hon. N. W. Fisk at Isle La Motte, where Mr. Roosevelt received the news of the shooting of President McKinley.

Arrangements were progressing for the reception on the lawn when the startling news reached Isle La Motte that President McKinley had been shot on the Exposition grounds at Buffalo. The shocking intelligence came at 5:30 p. m. by telephone from St. Albans to Governor Fisk, and was afterwards confirmed by telephonic messages from Burlington. Governor Fisk immediately called Mr. Roosevelt into his library and informed him of the awful tragedy.

full particulars of the condition of the President. After a brief consultation it was decided to announce the sad event to the people outside the house.

Senator Proctor was requested to make the announcement. After a call for order, Senator Proctor said: "Friends, a cloud has fallen over this happy event. It is my sad duty to inform you that President McKinley while in the Temple of Music at Buffalo was this afternoon shot twice by an anarchist, two bullets having taken effect.

His condition is said to be serious, but we hope that later intelligence may prove the statement to be exaggerated."

When Senator Proctor announced that President McKinley had been shot a moan of sorrow went up from the entire assemblage and many burst into tears.

A later bulletin was received by Col. Roosevelt stating that the President was resting quietly and that the chances were favorable for his recovery. "Good!" exclaimed Col. Roosevelt, and his face lighted up with hope, his pleasure at receiving this encouraging news being evidenced by his rushing to the porch and announcing the news to those assembled.

Plans were at once begun for the departure of Col. Roosevelt, who had announced his determination to go at once to the bedside of the President. The yacht "Elfrida" left for Burlington at once and arrived at 8:35 p. m., where he boarded a special train made up of engine No. 108 and President Clement's private car "Grand Isle" of the Rutland Railroad, and soon it had left the State on its way to Buffalo.

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

BY RT. REV. JOHN S. MICHAUD, BISHOP OF BURLINGTON.

AS I am speeding from Albany to St. Louis on the Southwestern Limited, my pencil is doing its best to comply with your request for a few words about Isle La Motte and the impression left with me of the visit of President Roosevelt.

Isle La Motte has played an important part in the economy of Modern Civilization. Whether we look at it from a civil or a religious standpoint, it is most interesting and instructive. Champlain in 1609 saw its verdant and cedar-bound shores, the first white man to tread on Vermont soil. In 1647 the saintly and martyred missioner Father Jogues, passed one night on the island and suffered untold torments from his captors, the fierce Iroquois. Then came Captain La Mothe, after whom the place is named. In 1667 a company of French soldiers built Fort St. Anne and garrisoned the island to protect the French Colonies against the incursions of the cruel savages. A priest was stationed there, a chapel built, Mass was said there daily, and the God of Abraham was worshipped for the first time on Vermont soil.

The site of this fort and a few acres of adjacent land now belong to the Diocese of Burlington. A

large cross marks the place of the old fort. A small chapel was built some eight years ago; also a house and a large pavilion to accommodate the pilgrims, who come here during the summer months to pray and to honor the spot where Christianity and the Gospel were first preached in our native Green Mountain State.

The Fish and Game League, the Catholic Church and the large quarries of lime stone will no doubt keep before the people the interest and renown which the historic island justly deserves and demands. It was visited by many men of note in State and Church, from Champlain and La Mothe to McKinley and Roosevelt, and from Father Jogues and Monseigneur Laval to Bishops Rappe and de Goesbriand of our own day. As a place of meeting for men of statecraft and religious pilgrimages, it is certainly well chosen.

I would like to do justice to the question of my views and impression received on the occasion of the visit of President Roosevelt. The opportunity of observing and conversing with Mr. Roosevelt was limited as to time; but they were the off moments when a man does not play the studied part, is not seeking or trying to make a great impression, but is simply acting the man as he is found away from his office; far from the ordinary routine of his daily affairs and filling the place of the gentleman. He impressed me as a man of intense earnestness; every muscle seemed to combine with his mental efforts to convey what was going on in his soul. His bearing, manners and language, all went to show that he wished to be one of the people and to be heartily with them in all their laudable aspirations. He seemed to enjoy very much the expression of confidence which the people had in his honesty, integrity and independence of character; also, that they were with him in his determination to do and to carry out what he believed to be the right. He is, no doubt, a man of strong, forceful and fearless temperament. His rapid rise in popularity, promotion and power speaks volumes for the man.

One thing that claimed my admiration was his expressed reverence for his fellow man. His manner; every word and expression told me clearly of the gentleman in his make-up. Speaking of a mutual friend he said to me, "he is a charming man. He did me the honor of dining with me at the Governor's mansion in Albany." I know from our conversation at the banquet and elsewhere that he is a man freely open to conviction. He is perfectly cognizant of his warm and hasty disposition, and consequently he has learned to be cautious. A great responsibility rests with his legal advisers. He will not go astray in government polity, if they warn and convince him of dangers ahead; but if they are all with him, then his actions will be like unto a rush of an Alpine avalanche. He has in him yet great victories. May God bless and direct him and save him from the hands of the enemies of law and order.

HUNTING COUGARS WITH ROOSEVELT.

[President Roosevelt in his recent address before the Vermont Fish and Game League, at Isle La Motte, related some interesting incidents connected with his cougar hunt in Colorado last winter. One of his companions on this occasion was a Vermonter—Mr. Philip B. Stewart, son of for-



Photo from life by P. B. Stewart. A COLORADO COUGAR, OR BOBCAT.

mer Governor and Congressman John W. Stewart, of Middlebury. Mr. Stewart resides in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and was the captain of the victorious Yale nine of '86. He accompanied Mr. Roosevelt for a fortnight hunting in Northwest Colorado, starting out one bitter cold day in January when the mercury was eighteen degrees below zero. The two weeks were spent hunting north of the White River, most of the time in the neighborhood of Coyote Basin and Colorow Mountain. The hunters were not obliged to camp out, but were hospitably entertained at several different ranches.

Mr. Roosevelt tells the story of the hunt in two entertaining articles entitled, "With the Cougar Hounds," in Scribner's Magazine for October and November. The papers are finely illustrated from photographs by Mr. Philip B. Stewart.

Mr. Roosevelt in his Isle La Motte speech paid a handsome compliment to Mr. Stewart and expressed his personal admiration for him. In the course of his remarks he said: "Stewart took the hunt a shade less seriously than I did. I wanted to shoot the lions but he wanted to kodak them. He had a large and catholic taste and wanted to kodak everything. When the dogs treed the first lion I was riding ahead and had got within fifty

yards of the tree and could see the animal in a tree snarling and spitting. I was immensely interested. Suddenly Stewart halted me in a tone almost agonizing in its earnestness, as though a pack of mountain lions was upon us when he proceeded with the air of a villain in melodrama to take a picture of a rabbit on a stump."

THE VERMONTER has been favored by Mr. Stewart with an interesting story of the hunt descriptive of the experience of a Colorado hound, "Queen" by name, with her first cougar antagonist. The illustrations are reproduced from negatives made by Mr. Stewart while hunting with Mr. Roosevelt and are furnished THE VERMONTER through his courtesy.—EDITOR.]

QUEEN.

BY PHILIP B. STEWART.

Queen, as shown in the picture, is a sufferer from a delusion. She is a bulldog raised in the ways of peace. Her 18 months of life had been quietly passed in assisting to keep track of the comings and goings at a livery stable; but her owner desired to enlarge her experiences, and as a taste of real life, begged that she might partake of the hardier life of the ranch, where are coyotes and badgers, and incorrigible steers, and unhoused nights of frost and touches of starvation except for the man or beast who learns to "rustle."

Queen was making rather melancholy effort to meet her new environment, when our circle of sanguinary and battle-scarred dogs suggested to her master a new and quick way for strengthening



Photo by P. B. Stewart. "QUEEN," THE HOUND WITH AN EXPERIENCE.

her budding character. He allowed it would do her good to buffet with a lion.

How permanent and valuable an acquisition to

her the first of this experience, I know not, but I venture to think she carries some lesson out of the cave where she wrestled beyond our sight with a full grown female cougar



*Photo by
J. Notman.*

PHILIP B. STEWART.

The hounds were long in locating this lioness, but they persisted, hour after hour, in unravelling the tracks which doubled and twisted endlessly

over the hills. Finally, one of them gave the signal of discovery at the inclined mouth of an adobe cave. Instantly the desultory work of the others was abandoned and with eager yelps they cross-cut in a wild roar for the moment of battle announced.

Drawing courage from each other's presence—for then, dogs coöperate with military precision when the desperate fight starts—they rushed into the cave in a body. Then was the dull rush echoed through the ground beneath our feet, the sudden impact against the earth of the cougar's body as she rushes to meet them, her sonorous snarl of accepted gage of battle, the sharp yelp of the first dog gouged, and the tragedy progressing in the dark passages of the earth was fairly on.

Queen's native instincts were at once stirred. She followed where the turmoil led, and in a brief moment of time came crawling out.

She had got her experience evidently. She shot through the pack, who knew full well the danger of close quarters, and were in and out as chances offered, and boldly mounted the lioness as her breed mount a cat. The result was apparent. With her handy forepaws, the lioness had seized her, drawn Queen to her mouth, bitten her savagely, while at the same time gripping her with the cruel claws on her hind legs, and throws her outside, ready for the next

The picture shows Queen meditating on this lesson of life. In a few days she was the most eager of the pack for another strenuous touch of life.



*Photo by
P. B. Stewart.*

THE COLORADO RANCH WHERE MR. ROOSEVELT WAS A GUEST DURING HIS COUGAR HUNT, IN JANUARY, 1901.

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CHAMPLAIN.

BY GRACE PEARL BRONAUGH.

*It was a month of summer in the year
Of 1609 when up the Richelieu
Champlain swept slowly southward and drew near
The Lake which bears his name. Upon his view
There burst a vision to enrapture him,
This world-worn traveler. He had seen the gay
Luxuriance of the tropics and the grim
And awful grandeur of the Saguenay.*



THE CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT AT QUEBEC.

*Some seeking fame lose truth; he only gave
Himself to find the truth, his prize was fame.
Pure as the waters of the Lake itself,
Our glorious Lake which he was first to see
Untainted by the lust for fame or self,
And undisturbed by strife for mastery,—
Such was his dream. And if by happy chance
He found a place in History, 'twas naught
Compared with knowledge. To this man of France
Knowledge was power, the only power he sought.
What matter that he lost a continent?
He found what some might deem of greater worth.
Traveler and Dreamer, lo, he died content,—
His eyes had seen the fairest spot on earth.*

*The meadows of Arcadia, dimly green,
Arcadia, cool and sweet that poets vaunt.—
All were forgotten when his eyes had seen
The mountains, streams and valleys of Vermont:
To seek, to see, to hear, to be the first
To learn a truth; not in the greed for gain,
Not thirst for power, nor yet ambition's thirst.—
Only to learn the truth, so came Champlain.
He sought to know what no one else had known,
To feel what no one else had understood,
To stand upon a silent shore alone
And wrest the secrets from the solitude.
His was the artist's ardent, hopeful heart,
The impassioned spirit which so strongly yearns
For something nobler, worthier than its art
Has ever yielded, which forever burns
To make discoveries. Imagine then
His wonder, as of one but half awake.
When, in the hollow of the verdant glen.
He saw the vision of the shining lake.
His was the eye to see the first faint flush
Upon the mountain peaks at morn. He stood
The first to hear the pure note of the thrush,
Pouring its heart out in the fragrant wood.
He found the first wild blossoms in the grass,
He first discovered where the red deer stray,
His was the line to lure the first black bass
In the still shadows of the shadowy bay.
Today in old Quebec men view the grave
Of one who sought for knowledge, not a name.*



VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

WILLIAM WALLACE STICKNEY.

WINDSOR County is the home of a typical Vermonter and a representative Vermont Man of to day in the person of Hon. William Wallace Stickney, Governor of the State. He is a conspicuous illustration of a class of farmer's sons who shared the wholesome experience of the farm in early life, and subsequently attained distinction in public affairs and achieved success in business life and the profession by hard work, diligence and habits of industry. He is a native of Plymouth, but has resided in Ludlow, since 1877. His parents were John W. and Ann Pinney Stickney, who had a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters.

William attended the district school in his native town and completed his education at Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1877. Upon returning home he entered the law office of Walker & Goddard, at Ludlow, and was admitted to the Bar of Windsor County in December, 1878. In 1882, he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives, and re-elected annually until 1892, a sufficient tribute to his efficiency in this capacity. In 1888, he was elected State's Attorney of Windsor County, to which position he was also re-elected in 1890. In 1893, Mr. Stickney formed a law partnership with John G. Sargent. In 1892, Mr. Stickney was elected as the Representative from Ludlow, and was chosen Speaker of the House, a position which by his long experience as clerk, as well as by natural gifts, he was eminently qualified to fill. The session evolved some very important and permanent legislation, especially on the school and highway laws. In 1894, he was re-elected to the House, and also to the Speakership.

Mr. Stickney was favorably considered in Republican circles early in 1896 for the gubernatorial nomination that year. After a warm ante-convention canvass he came within three votes of the nomination—his successful opponent being Josiah Grout.

The Republican State Convention which met in June, 1900, unanimously nominated William W. Stickney as its candidate for Governor. He was chosen Governor at the ensuing September election, and was inaugurated at the opening of the session of the Legislature, in October, 1900. The history of Governor Stickney's administration, now but half completed, cannot properly be written at this time, but from the present standpoint it promises to compare favorably with those of his predecessors. Governor Stickney thoroughly believes in Vermont, and its people and institutions. On all public occasions, both at home and outside of our borders, he has represented the State with becoming dignity and creditably. He was from the first an earnest advocate of the establishment of Old Home Week in Vermont, and as President of the Vermont Old Home Week Association took an active interest in the work of promoting its observance. Governor Stickney was the prime mover in raising funds by private subscriptions for Vermont's share in the New England Building, at the Pan-American Exposition, and for furnishing the Vermont room. In local affairs he has taken an active interest and borne a prominent part. He was a pioneer in the organization of the Ludlow Savings Bank and Trust Company, and President from its inception. Governor Stickney married Miss Lizzie E. Lincoln, of Ludlow, and has a handsome home in this beautiful place.



William W. Stickney.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

HISTORY OF VERMONT POLITICS.

BY C. H. DAVENPORT.

THE most interesting period of Vermont politics is that about which we know the least, the thirteen years the State was an independent little republic by herself, from 1778 to her admission to the Union in 1791, when her governmental machinery, even to her coinage and a rudimentary postal system, was entirely her own; the questions and issues fought out before her people her own, with no connection with those of the rest of the country, except such as the common cause of the Revolution effected for a part of the time; owing no allegiance to any other power on earth, though volunteering aid to the colonies against the mother country; her own parties, factions, ambitions and jealousies working out their own results without regard to what was happening in the rest of the country. The material from which this story might be told in its fullness was lost when Gov. Chittenden's papers were carelessly sold to a rag picker, and thus closed, as Prof. Davie Butler says "the little window through which we could look" at a most instructive as well as romantic and intensely interesting past.

The "Governor and Council" record is but a skeleton. The fathers of the State were not pen and ink men to a great extent, and the sources from which we can pick the inside story of this thirteen years are meagre, fragmentary and unsatisfactory indeed. Certain it is, however, that one of the few errors of Mr. John L. Heaton's "Story of Vermont" is the assertion that "as long as Governor Chittenden lived there was but one party in Vermont, the Chittenden party."

The human animal is not built that way,

especially the Anglo-Saxon animal, with whom it is a law of nature to divide into opposing parties.

If there were no other question to divide upon, we would find him forming parties over the question of how much two and two make. Except for brief abnormal or transitional periods there has been no time known to history since representative institutions began, that has not seen clearly



CHARLES H. DAVENPORT.

marked divisions into two or more political parties. Several times in the eighteen years that Chittenden served as Governor, 1778-1797, there was lively opposition to his re-election, and once, in 1789, he was defeated and Moses Robinson elected in his stead by an accumulation of antagonisms that climaxed in an onslaught led by

Jonathan Hunt, of Vernon, over the Woodbridge grant to Ira Allen in recompense for moneys he had advanced as Surveyor-General of the State. The Legislature by a vote of 36 to 16, ordered an investigation, and the committee, headed by Stephen R. Bradley, reported that the Governor had "converted the State Seal to private sinister views" and pronounced the charter fraudulent, whereupon the Legislature declared it void. The first result was the defeat of Allen's re-election as State Treasurer, and the next year the failure of Chittenden himself to get a majority (1263 out of a total of 2865) and the choice of Robinson by the Legislature. Later and cooler investigation showed that there was no fraud, only technical irregularity in the transaction, and that the State actually owed Allen the money for which the grant was given, and by the next year Chittenden's popularity had returned and he was sent back to the governor's chair by a big majority.

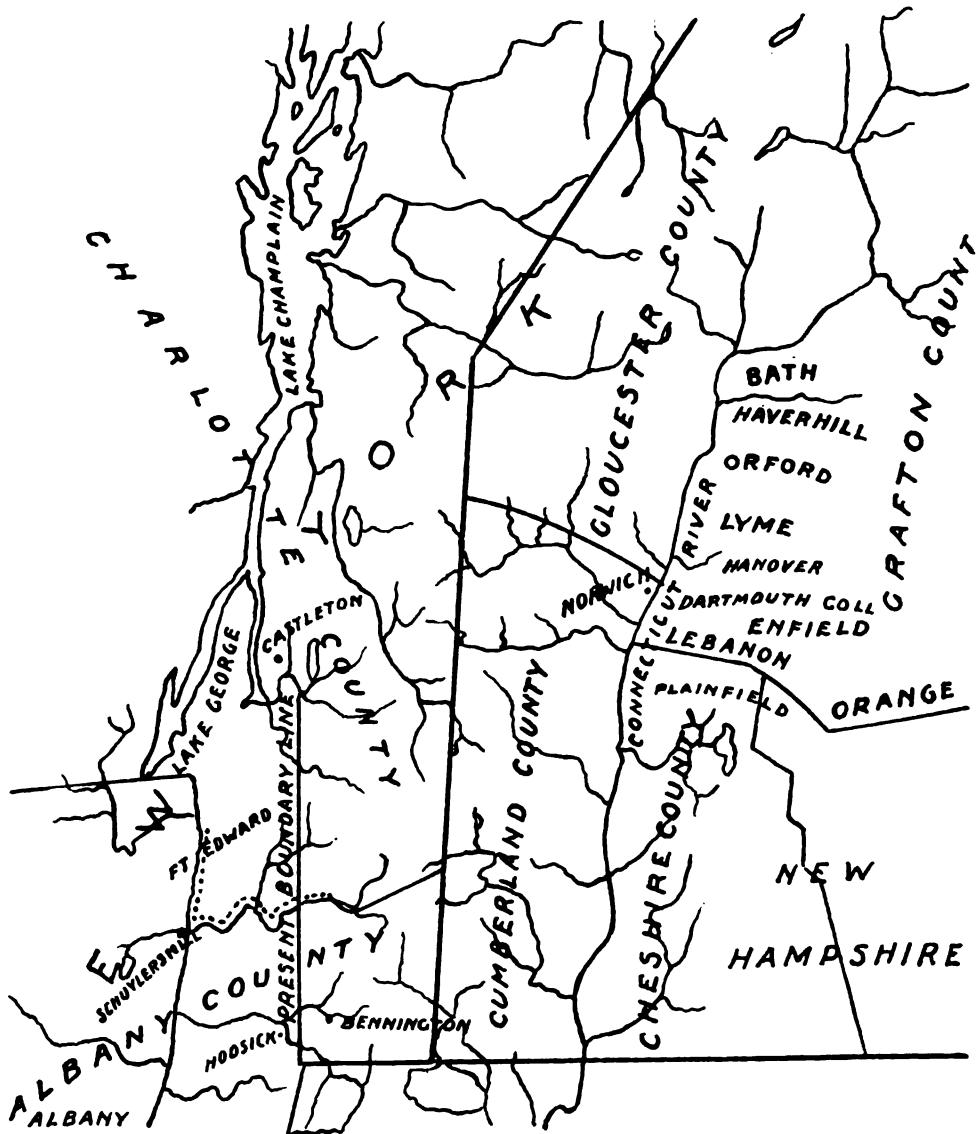
Oh, yes, the politicians and patriots had their fights and factions in those days as they always do, and through a good share of the Chittenden regime there was an organized party against him and against different phases of his policy, which described itself as the "Young" party, with Bradley and Nathaniel Chipman as its chief leaders, while the administration's supporters styled themselves the "Old Guard." The points of contest were varied, but in a general way the line of division may be said to have been the age-old one of all politics, representing the centrifugal and centripetal tendencies, the effort on the one hand to enlarge and centralize and on the other to abridge and scatter the powers of government. Still in it all there was respect and even reverence for the personality of Chittenden, "the Washington of Vermont," and even the Legislature that elected Robinson over him was constrained to express its "grateful sense of the many and great services" he had rendered the State and to wish him "all the blessings of domestic ease."

A glimpse of the ugly side of these contests is caught in the Chipman-Lyon feud, growing out of the secrecy with which the records of the court of confiscation, under the old Council of Safety, were kept. "In the infinite conjugation of the verb suspect," as Davie Butler says, there were prolific charges of crookedness in the court's work, and demand was made by the "Young" party for the records. Matthew Lyon, in whose custody they were, refused to give them up, because their production would be a "bombshell to titles, characters and reputations," as we can readily conceive to have been the fact; for there was the usual human mixture of motives in the works of the fathers of the State, and amid much that was grand in conception and noble in achievement in the struggle that had the rights of man for its base more clearly than ever before in the world, there was a good deal of manipulation for private enrichment in the work of patriotism and out of the spoils from the enemy. Chipman in 1780, made a report to the Legislature about debts due from Tories whose estates had been confiscated, that greatly enraged Lyon, and that peppery little Irishman, whose fight later in Congress with Griswold of Connecticut became a national issue, proceeded to get personal satisfaction in Bradley's room at Westminster. The result seems be one of the unsettled questions of history. Chipman in a statement afterwards in Congress said he and Bradley laid Lyon on his back in a corner of the room. Lyon said he gave Chipman a good licking. In 1783 Lyon was impeached by the Legislature and fined £500 for his refusal to give up these records. But a new trial was afterwards ordered, though it was never held, and the fine was remitted and the State bore the costs.

Not all the relations of these political antagonists, however, were of this acrid character. Chipman came gallantly to the relief of Governor Chittenden and his crowd in perhaps the worst dilemma of their

whole service, in 1781, at the height of the Haldimand negotiation with the British, when the very air was surcharged with suspicion that something was wrong, Warner and other patriots had broken from Chittenden and the Allens, and an accident

Vermont sergeant (Tupper by name) was killed. St. Leger sent his clothes with a letter of apology and regret to Enos. A messenger, sent soon after with dispatches to the Governor at Charlestown, where the Legislature was in session, told everywhere



FIRST POLITICAL DIVISION OF VERMONT.

came near uncovering the whole business. For the sake of appearances, while these negotiations were in progress, Vermont and the British had armies confronting each other under Generals Enos and St. Leger, and in an affair of the outposts a

along the route of this strange communication from the enemy, and the Legislature straightway went into a turmoil of indignation. Exposure at that time meant not only political ruin to the Governor and his party, but the Digitized by Google upsetting of the whole

scheme on which the safety of the State hung.

Governor Chittenden called a meeting of the Board of War and asked Chipman to help them out, and in a few moments while Ira Allen was bluffing in the Legislature and getting up a row with an inquisitive member, Maj. Rounds, Chipman helped the Governor and the board concoct some new dispatches from Enos and Colonels Fletcher and Walbridge, who were at the front with him, including all they reported about military matters, but eliminating every allusion to the negotiation, and making a very plausible whole—such as would hardly have been possible without Chipman's lawyer-like skill and readiness with the pen. Then after Allen had kept up his disputation long enough, he appealed to the dispatches as proof of his assertion that things were all right. Chipman's concoction was read for the originals, and he followed with a speech reminding the people that they were impugning the patriotism and good faith of Thomas Chittenden, a man whom he, though of the opposing party, knew to be honest and true and would trust against a whole army of St. Legers: and the assemblage that started as one of wrath broke up as one of cheers and enthusiasm for Chittenden and Chipman.

On these Haldimand negotiations, so much threshed over by historians, it is needless to dwell save to point out how they contradict Mr. Heaton's idea of lack of party divisions in those days. They form about the most successful and prolonged deception, doubled and quadrupled, ever accomplished.

Whatever may be said of them ethically, they were an absolute necessity for the preservation of the State. Congress, in complaisance to New York and to force Vermont to submission to New York authority, had left the State totally undefended against an army organized for invasion from Canada. But submission to New York was the one thing the Vermonters would not consider under any

circumstances, and unable to cope alone with the British power, the only recourse left was to fool the British with proffers of return to allegiance to the crown. This was done, and the negotiations kept going, without reaching a conclusion, and the British army of 10,000 men on the border kept idle and useless all through three campaigns. Not only had the British to be fooled, but the people at home kept in the dark, because they would not for a moment tolerate the idea of British allegiance, and at the same time just enough of it all allowed to become known to Congress to deter it from coercive measures in favor of New York for fear of driving the Vermonters into the British arms. That it was a deception purely, with no idea back of it of real submission to the British, the men in the secret of the negotiation, Chittenden, the two Fays, Jonas and Joseph, Samuel and Moses Robinson, Timothy Bronson and John Fassett, took pains to make a matter of record, in a certificate signed by all of them, stating that the negotiation was only a pretense and "a necessary political manoeuvre to save the frontier of the State." There is some reason to believe that Washington knew of the purpose; he at least wrote afterwards that the British "had been worsted in the use of their own weapon—deception."

The shrewdness and resourcefulness of the Vermont politicians at this juncture, and against multiplied difficulties that seemed overwhelming on every side, approached the marvelous. Abandoned by Congress while maintaining and paying a regiment in the Continental service, the young "Republic of the Green Mountains," as the inscription read on its copper coins, was confronted by claims of New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts to its territory; by a plan well developed towards consummation to divide the State along the mountain line between New York and New Hampshire; by a state of actual rebellion against its authority in the southeastern part of the State, where a count in Brattleboro at one time showed

only one man in favor of the new state as against New York, and he believed to have been the father of William French, killed at Westminster—a rebellion that required three different expeditions to quell, and culminated in one little battle at Guilford; and by secession schemes seething all along the line of the Connecticut and eventuating in a convention for the formation of a new State to consist of the Eastern Vermont towns and those of New Hampshire west of the "Mason Line," 60 miles from the coast. The conditions of anarchy certainly appeared to be present. But while holding off for three campaigns, by the "political manoeuvre" of the Haldimand negotiation, a British invasion that might easily have swept the State, the

"West Union" boldly incorporating fourteen New York towns up to the line of the Hudson, thus doubling Vermont's area and driving both these States from their schemes of aggression to efforts to save their own territory; arousing enthusiasm that meant plenty of men whenever called for defense of the Vermont side, and sympathy beyond even the new borders, so that neither opposing State could muster a force that gave any hope of success; at the same time distributing land grants where, as the late Oakes Ames would say, they "would do the most good" among officers of the Continental Army, so that Washington had to confess, when the idea of marching an army against Vermont was mooted that he doubted if



THOMAS CHITTENDEN.



ISAAC TICHENOR.



PAUL BRIGHAM.

Vermont leaders skillfully utilized their own enemies in the southeastern part of the State, who were adherents of New York rule, to block the scheme that would transfer them to New Hampshire, and effected a treaty with their representative before Congress, Luke Knowlton of Newfane, by which that element was transferred to Vermont support; then by artful Ira Allen's management induced the secession or "New State" conventions at Walpole and Charlestown to instead declare for the "East Union" by which forty-three discontented New Hampshire towns for the second time transferred themselves to Vermont; then followed this with the

such orders would be obeyed; and while handling all these great difficulties, giving a State government so frugal, so simple, so fulfilling the democratic ideal, that it was the envy of adjoining peoples, and the source of their desire so get into Vermont, with taxes so low that the march of development was more rapid than anywhere else in the country; and yet the war expenses were met as they accrued, and Vermont came out of the Revolution the cleanest from debt of any of the States.

It was under a constitution that embodied the best advance of the thought of the age that these results were wrought, a constitution, that while it made that of

Pennsylvania its main model, advanced beyond Pennsylvania and the great Franklin in securing compensation for private property taken for public use, in guarding the right of hunting and fishing from exclusive use, in placing the right of governing internal police as inherent in the people, and in provision against hasty enactment of laws; that secured freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press; that absolutely prohibited slavery, so that Vermont soil is the only soil on earth that the foot of bondman never legally trod, and based itself on the broadest foundation of democracy, giving the suffrage to every man 21 years old who had lived in the State a year.

This constitution, the work and the selection of an unlettered convention of farmers, with not a lawyer and probably not a college graduate among them, is of itself and in its working proof that safety and efficiency are better found in democracy than in any other scheme of human government. The thoroughness with which the democratic ideal permeated the State was repeatedly exemplified in the little republic's history by the recourse to the referendum for the settlement of difficult problems. The referendum was employed with reference to the first East Union and resulted in averting a very grave danger, and again in 1786—when Chittenden again sought Chipman's help—on the paper money bill and that making specified articles legal tender for debt of which the Legislature was overwhelmingly in favor with the idea that they would be popular, but on being referred to the people were defeated four to one, saving the State much of the disaster that its neighbors suffered in the following years. The referendum was again invoked on the enactment of the prohibitory law in 1853, and some of us think it is an evidence of the decay of the virtue that glorified Vermont's early days that such a submission will not be tolerated now.

The Tories were never a serious factor in Vermont, as they were in most of the

States, constituting, as Henry Adams estimates, well towards half of the people of the country. One of the British emissaries in the State at the height of the Haldimand intrigue, reported that not over one-fifth of the people were on the side of the crown by conviction; and even this was doubtless an exaggeration. The largest nest of them was in Arlington and vicinity where Captain Samuel Adams raised a company of them. The only others of prominence in the State were Col. Samuel Wells, Brattleboro's leading man, Crean Brush of Westminster, the two representatives from Cumberland county in the New York provincial assembly, Benjamin Spencer, who had been a member of the Constitutional convention at Windsor, Capt. Jehiel Hawley and James Hard of Arlington, Col. James Rogers of Londonderry, (then Kent) and Judge Noah Sabin of Putney.

Brush, Spencer and Rogers went to the British lines, but the rest were non-combatants, though some of them were utilized as a medium of communication in the Haldimand correspondence. Judge Luke Knowlton, of Newfane, (grandfather of Frederick Holbrook, the War Governor) whose house was a stopping place at the time for the couriers between Canada and New York, was accused in Congress on an intercepted despatch of Toryism, and Washington sent a file of soldiers for his arrest; but while a "Yorker," Judge Knowlton was unqualifiedly on the Revolutionary side, as was also Charles Phelps, the first lawyer of the State, ancestor of the late General J. W. Phelps, and the most persistent and uncompromising of all the Yorkers. The New York party was chiefly troublesome in the southeast corner of the State, because its landholdings had been fortified with New York grants, and where the party constituted a strong majority, but the last of it was brought over to adherence to Vermont by 1784. The Skeene party, as it might be called, projecting a new State consisting of Vermont and that part of New York

above the Mohawk, with Colonel Skeene as governor, was well under way when the Revolution broke out, but as Skeene was a Tory, it quickly disappeared, though Ethan Allen had been identified with it.

All through the Revolution, Vermont was desirous of union with the rest of the states and always declared its readiness to do its part against the crown and at the outbreak offered to furnish "5,000 hardy soldiers," probably more than the total adult male population at the time.

Its Declaration of Independence limited itself to be "not inconsistent or repugnant to any resolve of the Honourable Continental Congress." But after the war, because of the great prosperity of the State

But a magnificent speech by Chipman carried the act by a vote of 105 to 4. After becoming a member of the Union the politics of the State became those of the nation as the latter developed.

Naturally they were predominantly Federalist while the necessary work of compacting the Union was in progress as well as because of the great influence of Gov. Chittenden who took the Federalist side. But just as naturally, when the work of consolidation had been done and the later tendencies of the two parties developed, all Vermont history and traditions operated to swing her to the side of the Jeffersonians or Republicans, or Democrats as they were then called in reproach.



JONAS GALUSHA.



C. P. VAN NESS.



WM. A. PALMER.

and its freedom from the burdens the Revolution had left on others, the sentiment for independence grew, and efforts for incorporation into the Union ceased. It was by New York's overtures and those of other northern states after sectionalism appeared in politics, that entrance to the Union was brought about. Probably it would have been positively refused by the Vermonters if the old confederation had not been replaced by the new union. Even then there was a considerable party of opposition to the act of union which was led, in the convention at Bennington to pass upon it, by Daniel Buck of Norwich, later repeatedly Speaker of the Assembly and representative in Congress.

She was the first of the New England states to swing to the Jeffersonian column and she stood there the most steadfastly of all for the next twenty-five years, with less breaks than any of the others in the war of 1812, and with the honorable distinction of having alone, of the New England States and by the unanimous vote of her Legislature, refused to participate in the Hartford Convention of malodorous memory. And when her Governor, Martin Chittenden (son of old Thomas) joining in the partisan excess to which the other New England executives plunged in those days, ordered the Vermont troops in front of Plattsburg to "return forthwith" to their homes, the order had a response

from the Vermonters to whom it was addressed that is probably without a parallel in the history of military communications. The messenger bearing it was drummed out of camp, and the officers united in a reply flatly refusing to obey the order "although it proceeds from the Governor and Captain-General of Vermont," denouncing its "spirit of disorganization and anarchy carried on by a faction" and telling him that "even the soldiers of the line regarded it with mingled emotions of pity and contempt of its author and as a striking monument of his folly."

All four of Vermont's first Congressmen, Stephen R. Bradley and Moses Robinson in the Senate, and Nathaniel Niles and Israel Smith in the House, though all elected without reference to national politics, became followers of Jefferson and great party leaders. So also was that sturdy and pious old hero of Guilford, Benjamin Carpenter. A little anecdote of the wife of Gov. Chittenden is illustrative as an explanation. It was while the Governor lived at Arlington that a party of high-born New York dames for some reason came for a visit to the chief executive, and when the dinner hour arrived Mrs. Chittenden went to the piazza and blew the horn for the men at work in the fields; "Do you have your servants eat at the same table with you?" inquired the dames, doubtless with noses atilt. "Yes," she replied, placidly, "But I have been telling the Governor we ought not to because they have to work so much harder they ought to eat first."

Coming from an atmosphere like this and thoroughly imbued with the Vermont spirit, it is little wonder that our congressmen, when they saw the things of which Jefferson tells in his "Ana," the aping of monarchical forms, the outspoken distrust of our new institutions, the open advocacy of aristocracy and privilege, the echoing of Hamilton's declaration that our constitutional system was "a frail and worthless fabric," the argument that the

British form of government was the best in the world, and the Federalist effort to put these reactionary ideas into law in the shape of the Alien and Sedition acts, quickly ranged themselves in the opposing party. The State itself followed them as soon as it comprehended the issues and the tendencies. The Legislature became Republican in 1801, and so continued steadily, except for the two years 1813-14, down to the time of the break over anti-masonry. The Federalists held the Governorship for six years longer because they had for candidate and leader Isaac Tichenor, "Jersey Slick" as he was neatly nicknamed, a most consummate politician and past master in the arts of popularity, as well as of considerable statesmanlike ability. His victories, however, were mostly by manipulation of the Legislature in the absence of a popular majority. Three times Jonathan Robinson, of Bennington, afterwards Senator, was pitted against him by the Democrats, then Israel Smith of Rutland, the "handsome judge" and a man of as fine quality as he was of noble appearance. The third time, in 1807, Smith was elected. But Tichenor the next year made a campaign on the "State prison issue," because Smith had signed a bill in favor of such an institution, and though the State cast its electoral vote for Madison that year, won a single year's victory on it, by a plurality of 859 and a majority of 432 only, and frankly confessed before retiring practically that the issue had been a humbug. Not only for this reason was Tichenor's triumph ephemeral, but in the 1809 campaign he was confronted by one of the most virile personalities of our history in Jonas Galusha, the Shaftsbury farmer and tavern keeper, a man who might well be called the Andrew Jackson of Vermont, and who had the power of inspiring love and devotion among the common people such as no other leader of Vermont politics has had. (His likeness to Jackson in mental and moral make-up is well worth study and is certainly as close as that of Chittenden to

Washington and of Ira Allen to Hamilton, upon which historians have commented). It was a stiff fight by which Galusha and the Democrats triumphed, a vote of 14,583 to 13,467 for Tichenor. But the re-elections were by increasing majorities until the New England revulsion against the war of 1812. Tichenor stood up against him once more. Then Martin Chittenden was five times the Federalists' candidate and twice won in 1813 and 14. But the first election was a steal. There was no choice by the people and by the House's assumption of the at least doubtful power to reject the Councilor's returns from Colchester, on the claim that among the soldiers who voted there some were from

ing him sworn in as Governor. The next year the anti-war feeling was strong enough, in spite of this barefaced operation, to re-elect Chittenden, but by a lead of only 55 on the popular vote and the choice going again to the Legislature.

In 1815, however, Galusha was returned by a vote of 18,055 to 16,632 for Chittenden. In the next two campaigns the Federalists first tried Samuel Strong as a candidate and were worse whipped, then put up Tichenor and were snowed under two to one, Galusha being regularly elected, and by 1819 without any organized opposition. The "era of good feeling" had come in the State a little earlier than in the nation and it lasted longer. Richard



SAMUEL C. CRAFTS.



RICHARD SKINNER.



SAMUEL PRENTISS.

other States, the joint assembly was made just a tie; then finally after a long struggle either by bribery or error, a ballot showed 112 for Chittenden and 111 for Galusha. The Democrats offered to show by the oaths of 112 members that they had each voted for Galusha, and demanded a recount or another ballot. There was a long wrangle; but the Speaker was Daniel Chipman, a bitter Federalist, who probably in his long and useful life, never did anything else that savored of dishonor or unfairness, and he refused to permit any debate on the law or facts of the case, and before the Democrats could quite realize where they "were at," executed a coup by escorting Chittenden to the chair and hav-

Skinner, C. P. Van Ness, Rev. Ezra Butler and Samuel C. Crafts, all Republicans, were the Governors of the next ten years and all elected practically without opposition, though a small vote was cast some years for Joel Doolittle. The Anti-Masons appeared on the political scene in 1829 with 7,347 votes for Heman Allen, of Highgate, though he had refused to identify himself with them. Governor Crafts, in the new division of parties, had become a National Republican (later Whig) and the State's electoral vote had gone for Adams in 1828, as also in 1824, though the contest then was one of persons rather than parties. Between this reformation of party lines, and the rapid rise of Anti-Masonry,

the old Democratic party, that had for a quarter of a century ruled the State, was badly shattered and never recovered its old strength.

The poll of 1830 gave only 6,285 votes for its candidate, Ezra Meech, to 13,476 for Crafts, and 10,923 for William A. Palmer, of Danville, a former Democrat and Senator who had become the Anti-Masonic leader. Crafts finally won in the Legislature, after 32 ballots, by 8 of the Anti-Masons coming to his support. The course of the struggle for the next five years is shown by the votes:

	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
Palmer,					
Anti-Mason,	15,258	17,318	20,565	17,131	16,210
Whig,	12,990	15,499	1,765	10,159	5,435
Democrat,	6,158	8,210	15,683	10,365	13,254

Governor Palmer was elected only once by the popular vote, in 1833, when the Anti-Masons practically absorbed the Whigs. He got an election from the Legislature in 1831 as the result of a break of the Whig forces in an effort to transfer them from Allen to Gov. Crafts, in 1832, also by the aid of the Whigs, after 43 ballots, and in 1834, by the consent of both parties which were then playing to catch the remnants when the Anti-Masons should go to pieces. In 1835, there being no choice at the polls, the Legislature was also unable to elect, and Lieut.-Governor Jennison, who with the rest of the Anti-Masonic ticket had been endorsed by the Whigs and so got a majority vote, had to take the executive chair.

The Whigs after trying Allen and Crafts as candidates, almost entirely disappeared in 1833 with Horatio Seymour as their candidate. The Democrats, after running Meech for four years, made William C. Bradley their candidate in 1834, and Bradley and Seymour became the recognized leaders of the two parties, and it was a wary and intensely interesting game, full of all the tricks and tactics of politics that the two men played against each other and for their parties. Bradley, whom Daniel Webster declared to have one of the greatest minds

of the country, a man of rare genius and versatility, cared nothing for office but did dearly love the fighting and manoeuvring, and he conducted it with skill and resourcefulness and as the above table shows with the larger success before the people. But he was out-matched in combinations by Seymour (uncle of the New York Governor and presidential candidate of the same name), shrewd, far-seeing, singularly alert in management, who was in it for results rather than fun. "Jersey Slick" may well have turned green with envy in his old age to see his successor handle the situation with the result that where the bulk of Anti-Masonry had come out of the Democratic ranks, he landed the bulk of it in the Whig lines. Jennison, of course, lined up a Whig and was six times re-elected, with a hard fight every time but with increasing majorities.

Bradley gallantly led the opposition three times more, then Nathan Smilie—"Smilie and bank reform" was the slogan—twice, and Paul Dillingham as the last candidate against Jennison. From this time on the Whigs steadily waxed in strength, electing Charles Paine, John Mattocks, William Slade, Horace Eaton, Carlos Cooledge, Charles K. Williams and Erastus Fairbanks successively for Governors, not without some lively campaigning, but generally speaking with growing majorities. The candidates with whom the Democrats confronted them were Daniel Kellogg, John Smith, Dillingham, Horatio Needham, Lucius B. Peck and Timothy P. Redfield.

In 1840, Ex-Gov. Van Ness, returning from his mission in Spain, made a determined effort to carry the State for his old friend Van Buren, but was badly beaten, and left the State in disgust.

Besides Seymour's exceedingly facile management, the new issues of politics were of a kind that for some reason attracted Vermonters to the Whig side.

Of the remarkable coterie of young men that had won the State to Democracy and had held it for a quarter of a century,

Niles, Galusha, James Fisk, Aaron Leland, James Elliot, James Witherell, Samuel Shaw, Ezra Butler, Richard Skinner, Mark Richards, Ezra Meech, William Cahoon, Charles Rich, Henry Olin and Dudley Chase, (uncle of Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's great secretary and chief justice,) men who measured swords so dexterously in the legislature against "Jersey Slick" in the early years of the Century, and who all afterwards became Congressmen, Governors or Lieutenant-Governors, fully two-thirds of those who lived to these later years became Whigs. The federal patronage was also a constantly increasing element of weakness for the Democrats.

beginning in 1832, when the State's vote went to Wirt.

1832—Clay, 11,152; Jackson, 7,870.

1840—Harrison, 20,991; Van Buren, 14,037.

1844—Clay, 26,770; Polk, 18,041; Birney, 3,954.

1856—Fremont, 39,561; Buchanan, 10,569.

1860—Lincoln, 42,419; Douglas, 6,849; Bell and Breckenridge, 2,000 about.

It is indeed incomprehensible at this distance how any "practical" politician could have failed to see the folly of subservience to the slaveocracy in a State that at its birth had absolutely prohibited slavery, and from which had resounded the requirement of that grand old farmer-judge, Theophilus Harrington of a "bill of sale from God Almighty, sir," as proof



JOHN S. ROBINSON.



LAWRENCE BRAINERD.



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

On the principle laid down by the late General Butler that experience had taught him that every time he got an office for anybody he made "nine enemies and one ingrate," this is probably generally the spoils fruit in politics. But it was particularly true in Vermont, when as the Slavery issue loomed bigger on the national horizon, the tendency of party leaders to curry favor with administrations under Southern influences was to take the "doughface" side and more and more alienate the support of the people for the sake of the offices dispensed from Washington. By the time of the Civil War the party had been pretty effectually broken to pieces by this policy. The story is told at a glance by the popular vote in presidential elections,

of ownership of a runaway slave. Back in 1820 the Vermont Legislature, though Democratic, had passed resolutions against the Missouri compromise and the admission of that as a Slave State. In 1843 it forbade courts and magistrates to issue warrants for the arrest of fugitive slaves, and in 1845 instructed State's attorneys to conduct their defense under the fugitive slave act. In 1849 it declared slavery a "crime against humanity," and in 1856 appropriated \$20,000 for the Free State cause in Kansas, and in 1858 provided that every slave coming into the State should be free. In all the State's representation in Congress there had been but two votes cast that could be remotely counted on slavery's side—those of Senator Palmer for the

Missouri compromise, which he based even then on what was later Douglas's doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," and of Representative Dillingham for the admission of Texas, and that only because he believed in "manifest destiny".

This Democratic decadence did not proceed without vigorous and repeated efforts from within to arrest it, though the general result was increased factional bitterness and increased use of federal patronage to widen the division.

In 1848 the vote for the Van Buren Free Soil Ticket was 13,837 and included most of the Democratic strength. In 1849 there was a union of the Free Soilers and Democrats with Horatio Needham as a candidate, and in 1851 the Free Soil Democrats ran a separate ticket with John S. Robinson as its head, and in 1859 and '60 it was with a deal of bad feeling that that element of the party, then Douglas men, made John G. Saxe their candidate. Once in 1853, as a result of the enactment of the prohibitory law the year before, and the presence of the Liberty party to divide the vote, the Democrats succeeded for a single term, in electing their Governor in John S. Robinson. The vote was 18,142 for Robinson to 20,849 for Fairbanks, Whig, and 8,291 for Lawrence Brainerd, Liberty, and the Legislature elected Robinson. But the Kansas-Nebraska bill made it a short-lived victory; the Whigs and Liberty party came together the next year in the new Republican party and took with them a large part of the Free Soil Democrats, including William C. Bradley, so long the party leader, who headed the State's delegation to the first Republican National Convention. The war when it came also sliced off another big part of the Democracy. The Democratic candidates for Governor in the succeeding years were Merritt Clark, 1854-5, Henry Keyes, 1856-7-8, Saxe, 1859-60, Andrew Tracy, 1861, Paul Dillingham, 1862, Timothy P. Redfield, 1863-4, Charles N. Davenport, 1865-6, John L. Edwards, 1867-8, Homer W. Heaton, 1869-70, A. B. Gardner, 1872,

W. H. H. Bingham, 1874-6-8, Edward J. Phelps, 1880, George E. Eaton, '82, L. W. Redington, '84, S. C. Shurtleff, '86-'88, H. F. Brigham, 1890, B. B. Smalley, 1892, George W. Smith, 1894, Dr. J. H. Jackson, 1896, John H. Senter, 1898, T. W. Moloney, 1900.

The Whig and Republican candidates of course appear in the list of Governors at the head of the article, and it is quite generally true that the leaders and the controlling minds of the Whig and Republican parties are those named in each decade for Governors, Senators and Representatives in Congress. There are few States where the exceptions for the sake of expediency, or by the success of baser arts, to such a rule of merit have been so few through a long period of years. The Federalists, Whig and Republican parties have been more under the guidance of single leaders of great power like Tichenor, Seymour, Portus Baxter and J. Gregory Smith, and while as in the north generally these parties claimed the most of the wealth, social position and "better classes," until within the present generation at least, it was the more brilliant galaxy intellectually that was arrayed on the other side. Even in the days of the party's decline its conventions with men like Poland, the Smalleys, Kellogg, Stephen Thomas, Henry E. Stoughton, Chas. K. Field, Worthington C. Smith, Dillingham, Davenport, Peck, Saxe and Chas. G. Eastman, the poets, in attendance, and Hawthorne frequently coming up to join them "the night before" were feasts of reason, wit and eloquence long to be remembered.

Remarkable, too, was the group of "preacher politicians," Nathaniel Niles, Ezra Butler and Aaron Leland, Baptist, and James Fisk, Universalist, that was so potent in guiding the State's Democracy in its golden age.

Never were piety and politics mixed better or the product more useful to fellow-men. The Federalists also had one preacher that was potent in politics, Rev. Asa Lyon, who served one term in Congress,

and who for a full generation was as supreme in Grand Isle county, but purely by force of mentality, as Crooker is in New York. With him the other chief Federalist leaders of the State, after Tichenor and the two Chipmans, were Wm. Chamberlain of Peacham, Arad Hunt of Vernon, and Chauncey Langdon.

Though party feeling ran high, there was a fine courtesy in the relations of antagonists in the old days. The addresses of Tichenor, Smith and Galusha, as they had occasion to bow one another out of the executive chair, are well worth study as examples of manly bearing towards opponents, while the messages and ad-

There have in our history been three senatorial fights that stirred the State like that between Grout and Dillingham. The first was in 1826, when Governor Van Ness, then at the high-tide of his popularity, when anything in the way of public honor seemed ready to come to him for the asking, essayed to succeed Horatio Seymour. But that deft gentleman concluded that he wanted another term and gave the first proof of his remarkable powers as a politician by the way he "laid out" the popular Governor. Up to that time Seymour is said to have been doubtful whether he wanted anything more of public life anyway. The next was the



JACOB COLLAMER.



GEORGE F. EDMUND'S.



JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

dresses of Tichenor and the Legislature in the years it was opposed to him and seeking his overthrow, are the neatest and the most politely-sheathed kind of political sword practise imaginable.

For the first fifty years the "Mountain Rule" did not appear in the election of Governors, who were all elected from the west side of the State until 1826, and then for eighteen years, as nominated all on the east side. But in the choice of Senators it was adopted in the beginning and has prevailed ever since, the only exceptions being the temporary appointment of Judge Phelps in 1853, because he was in Washington and his vote was wanted just then by his party, and the election of Brainerd in 1854 to fill out the rest of Upham's term.

"war of pamphlets" between Gov. Slade and Senator Phelps in 1845-6, following the latter's re election in 1844, over the aspirations of Slade and Hiland Hall, and the pamphleteering, which continued through several months, became very vituperative. But the hardest fight of all was over Senator Collamer's first election in 1854. Oscar L. Shafter of Wilmington, later Chief Justice of California, and a man of splendid eloquence and power, opposed him as the Free Soil candidate and Judge Daniel Kellogg, who for several years was the acknowledged leader of the party, was the Democratic nominee. All three were confident of winning and determined not to yield to the others. It was way along in December before a

choice could be effected and the Legislature adjourned, and the disappointment was what caused Shafter to leave the State, probably. In 1848 also Collamer had a brush with Upham after the latter's seat.

The Vermont impress on federal politics and legislation has always been a strong one. All of the present generation, of whatever party, have recognized, and are proud of the fact in Edmunds, Morrill and Proctor. But it has been equally true from the beginning. For twenty-five out of the one hundred and twelve years of Congress the president pro-tem of the Senate has been a Vermonter—Bradley for ten years, Foot for five, and Edmunds for ten. Bradley in his day was recognized to be the biggest Democrat in New England, the close friend and adviser of Jefferson and Madison, and regularly the chairman of the party congressional caucuses that nominated the presidential tickets. It was he who framed and reported the 12th amendment to the constitution; he was a leader in the embargo legislation, and also in the promulgation of what later became the Monroe doctrine, in Madison's confidential message of 1811, really aimed at Great Britain, regarding East Florida. But when the war of 1812 came he was out of sympathy with it and the party, and retired to private life.

Elijah Paine of Williamstown, who defeated him for re-election at the end of his first term in 1795, though one of the half dozen most versatile men that Vermont ever contained, did not cut so much of a figure in the Senate, as he served only six years; but Moses Robinson, though he served less than a term, his idea of duty necessitating his resignation when the Federalists gained a majority in the State, was also very high in the confidence of the fathers of the Jeffersonian party. His successor, Nathaniel Chipman, also only a one term man, was undeniably one of the greatest jurists of America. His pamphlet in reply to Calhoun in nullification days is accounted the best and most logical answer that was ever made to the great

South Carolinian. Both Jonathan Robinson and James Fisk had the ear and confidence of President Madison to an exceptional degree, both were very able and resourceful politicians, and the former was the political master of the State for several years, handling the patronage, which was very great during the war of 1812, with remarkable skill and effectiveness. Horatio Seymour was, during his two terms, the one man above all others that Clay and Webster relied on for advice in practical politics, though he was no debator. Samuel Prentiss, though greatest as a jurist, whom Chancellor Kent pronounced the best in New England, while in the Senate shared with Webster and Clay "as third in command," the Whig leadership, and unmistakably was one of the intellectual giants of his day. Calhoun pronounced his speech against the bankruptcy bill of 1840, "the clearest and most unanswerable argument on a debatable question he had heard for years."

Several of Prentiss's speeches have gone into the reading books as among the American classics. Senator Prentiss presented the resolutions of the State Legislature, in 1838, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also against the admission of Texas, and supported the resolutions with vigorous speeches.

The admission of Arkansas in 1836 was vigorously opposed by Senator Benjamin Swift, because the new Constitution sanctioned slavery.

Samuel S. Phelps (father of the late Edward J.) got out of favor with his constituents in the latter days of his senatorial service, partly as the result of his fight with Slade that directed attention to some personal weaknesses, but more because of his conservatism before the rising tide of sectionalism. He was a member of the committee of thirteen that reported the Omnibus compromise of 1850. He was recognized as Henry Wilson says in his "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power" to be a "man of rare ability and equalled by few as a lawyer and forensic debater,"

"and second only to Clay and Webster among the Whig chieftains."

His argument against slavery in answer to Calhoun and Berrien on the Oregon bill of 1848, with the example to which he pointed and the lessons he drew in the action of the new French republic in abolishing it, was one of the masterpieces of senatorial eloquence. Probably no committeeman in the whole record of the Senate ever had so few of his recommendations on non-political matters rejected.

His colleague for eight years, Wm. Upham, was only one grade less distinguished. He alone with Crittenden of Kentucky voted "aye, except the pream-

tion of the law and facts in the Kansas troubles, his denunciation of the Cuban acquisition scheme of the slaveocracy, his insistence, which later experience has more than justified, that England should be compelled to relinquish her protectorate over the Mosquito coast, his advocacy of governmental construction of a Pacific railroad, were only samples of a multitude of evidences of statesmanship, as was his supervision of the enlargement of the capital of the large range of his accomplishments. The high quality of his courage was shown when, with only two others, he came to the rescue of Giddings, of Ohio, against a group of Southerners who, maddened by



LUKE P. POLAND.



PORTRUS BAXTER.



J. GREGORY SMITH.

ble" on the resolution of 1845 declaring that war existed by the act of Mexico. He moved the Wilmot proviso and fought gallantly for it, as an amendment to the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the President's use in making peace with Mexico, and he made perhaps the greatest speech in his life against the compromise of 1850. He fought hard also against the low tariff of 1846 and especially for protection to wool growing, and it was on this issue that Webster confessed his work was to "follow in your track."

Soloman Foot's 15 years in the Senate and two in the House were of wide and varied usefulness as well as leadership. His "scornful defiance" of President Polk in the Mexican war, his searching exposi-

one of his speeches, approached, revolvers in hand, and threatened for a time to make the floor of Congress a shooting ground.

Lawrence Brainerd was the first man sent to the Senate on purely abolitionist principles.

The statue of Jacob Collamer, the only cabinet officer, except Proctor, the State ever furnished, the only Vermonter except Edmunds to be supported for the presidency in a National convention, fitly stands with that of Ethan Allen, as representing the State in statuary hall at Washington. Sumner said of the great act of July 13, '61, which Collamer drew, investing the president with more powers and first giving the war congressional sanction, that it was a "landmark in our history and might prop-

erly be known as Collamer's statute." The same might be said of a good share of the legislation of this stormy and difficult period. Collamer fathered the bill of 1864, to treat all negroes who had enlisted on the same footing as other troops. With sturdy independence he opposed the green-back, and the legal tender act and the bill taxing State banks out of existence. On the eve of the war he was with Crittenden, of Kentucky, (who was of another branch of the same family, as our own Gov. Chittenden) in earnest efforts for compromise and readjustment of the seditional difficulty, and was generally regarded as conservative in his views. But later he took the congressional view of the reconstruction question and his argument for the requirement of an ironclad oath is pronounced by Wilson to have been "among the most lucid and logical presentations of the reasons for extra-judicial and extra-constitutional legislation." His tariff speech on "wool and woolens" is to this day an arsenal of arguments for that side of the question. As Postmaster-General in Taylor's cabinet he introduced many important improvements, and as Reverdy Johnson said, "the vast and complicated business of that department was never more ably conducted."

In the House the first figure from Vermont to attract national attention, was Matthew Lyon, who was elected in 1796 after three hard struggles, as an extreme Democrat, and he and Andrew Jackson soon shone as the two most rabid anti-Washington men in Congress, and his perchant for getting into a row was soon indulged when Roger Griswold of Connecticut insulted him and Lyon spit in his face. A knock-down followed, and an effort to expel Lyon was for a while a national issue. He cast what was intended to be the deciding vote making Jefferson president, and ending the long deadlock of 1801, though it so happened that Bayard of Delaware voted the same way also. Lyon's prosecution and imprisonment under the "Alien and Sedition Act" for intemperate denouncia-

tion of President Adams, also made him a figure of national interest for a time. It brought ruin to his business affairs and caused him to leave the State, to rise and fall again in Kentucky, which he represented in Congress, and to repeat the process again in Arkansas just before his death.

William C. Bradley, "all things considered, the greatest man Vermont has produced" in Pliny White's opinion, unlike his father, was a vigorous supporter of the war of 1812 and very influential in national party councils, but he had a distaste for congressional life and retired after a service of six years in two parts.

Rollin C. Mallory was the Morrill of his day, and as chairman of the committee on manufacturers reported and guided to passage the tariff of 1828, that led to the nullification troubles. He was a thorough believer in and exponent of the protective idea, and was also prominent in opposition to the Missouri compromise. Sudden death at Baltimore cut short his career.

William Slade was about the hardest fighter the slave drivers ever encountered and the scene is historic in 1837, when in presenting a petition for the abolishing of the slave traffic he goaded them to fury, quoted the words of their most venerated leaders against them, finally drove them to object to quotations from the Declaration of Independence, and when the gag rule was finally used to suppress him, he warned them, "You may indeed silence the voice of truth in this hall, but it will be only to give it louder and deeper tones elsewhere."

Another magnificent fight was that alone and single-handed which Hiland Hall made against the fraudulent commutation half-pay and bounty land claims from Virginia for Revolutionary services. It lasted through several days with a perfect torrent of attacks on him. But he knew his ground thoroughly, as was his wont. He had studied the subject exhaustively and producing a list of seventeen claims on which \$200,000 had been paid, challenged the opposition to show that a single one was

well or honestly founded, offering to withdraw all opposition if they could. They couldn't, and an end was put to the rascality after the national treasury had been plundered to the amount of \$3,000,000. A good many of the speeches Governor Hall made during the eight years of his service have been published.

The distinguished service of Vermont's later congressmen, Edmunds' recognized leadership on all questions of constitutional law, or Morrill's in fiscal and tariff matters, the former's blows at the heart of Mormonism, or the latter's fathership of the agricultural college system, or even Poland's great work in the revision and consolidation of the federal statutes "enitled to rank," as Loren Blodgett says, "quite distinct from, if not higher than any previous work known to history," need not be recounted here, for they are known to THE VERMONTER'S readers, as are also C. W. Willard's splendid stand against the corruptions of the early seventies, and the leading parts that Proctor, Stewart, Powers and Grout have played.

A volume might be written of the sons of Vermont who have served in Congress from other States, Douglas, Matt Carpen-

ter, Thad Stevens, John A. Kasson, and so on down through a list numbering one hundred and twenty-seven at least, including a score of national size, down to Thurston and Foss of the present day. And it may be worth while to remember that of our last eleven Presidents and Vice-Presidents, three, Hayes, Arthur and Morton, were of direct Vermont blood and two of Vermont birth, while a fourth, Garfield, was of close Vermont connection through both father's and mother's family.

And another volume might be written of the achievements of Vermonters in diplomacy; of George P. Marsh's twenty-one years' service in Italy, through the years that again made her a nation, and of his important work at Constantinople in 1849 in securing civil and religious toleration, as well as his special mission to Greece in 1852; of C. P. Van Ness at the court of Spain, and Edward J. Phelps' brilliant successes at that of St. James.

And of this recent war between Vermont and Spain, of Dewey and Clark and Shafter, and of Taft and Worcester and Ide and Stone in the Philippines—but if there is no end of what Vermont brain and brawn do, time must make an end to telling of it.

LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF VERMONT, WITH THE DATES OF SERVICE.

Thomas Chittenden,	1778-87	Charles Paine,	1841-43	John W. Stewart,	1870-72
Moses Robinson,	1789-90	John Mattocks,	1843-44	Julius Converse,	1872-74
Thomas Chittenden,	1790-97	William Slade,	1844-46	Asahel Peck,	1874-76
*Paul Brigham,	Aug. 25 to Oct. 16, 1797	Horace Eaton,	1846-48	Horace Fairbanks,	1876-78
Isaac Tichenor,	1797-1807	Carlos Coolidge,	1848-50	Redfield Proctor,	1878-80
Israel Smith,	1807-08	Charles K. Williams,	1850-52	Roswell Farmham,	1880-82
Isaac Tichenor,	1808-09	Erasmus Fairbanks,	1852-53	John L. Barstow,	1882-84
Jonas Galusha,	1809-13	Stephen Royce,	1853-54	Samuel E. Pingree,	1884-86
Martin Chittenden,	1813-15	Ryland Fletcher,	1854-56	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee,	1886-88
Jonas Galusha,	1815-20	Hiland Hall,	1856-58	William P. Dillingham,	1888-90
Richard Skinner,	1820-23	Erasmus Fairbanks,	1858-60	Carroll S. Page,	1890-92
Cornellus P. Van Ness,	1823-26	Frederick Holbrook,	1860-61	Levi K. Fuller,	1892-94
Ezra Butler,	1826-28	J. Gregory Smith,	1861-63	U. A. Woodbury,	1894-96
Samuel C. Crafts,	1828-31	Paul Dillingham,	1863-65	Josiah Grout,	1896-98
William A. Palmer,	1831-35	John B. Page,	1865-67	Edward C. Smith,	1898-1900
†Silas H. Jennison,	1835-36	Peter T. Washburn,	1867-69	Wm. W. Stickney,	1900-
Silas H. Jennison,	1836-41	George W. Hendee,	1869-70		

* Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor on the death of Governor Chittenden.

† Lieutenant-Governor, Governor by reason of no election of Governor by the people.

‡ Lieutenant-Governor, Governor by reason of the death of Governor Washburn.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE SENATORS IN CONGRESS FOR VERMONT.

FIRST CLASS.	Solomon Foot,	1851-66	Dudley Chase,	1825-31	
Moses Robinson,	1791-96	George F. Edmunds,	1866-91	Samuel Prentiss,	1831-42
Isaac Tichenor,	1796-97	Redfield Proctor,	1891-	Samuel C. Crafts,	1842-43
Nathaniel Chipman,	1797-1803			William Upham,	1843-53
Israel Smith,	1803-07	Stephen R. Bradley,	1791-95	Samuel S. Phelps,	1853
Jonathan Robinson,	1807-15	Elijah Paine,	1795-1801	Lawrence Brainerd,	1854-55
Isaac Tichenor,	1815-21	Stephen R. Bradley,	1801-13	Jacob Collamer,	1855-65
Horatio Seymour,	1821-33	Dudley Chase,	1813-17	Luke P. Poland,	1855-67
Benjamin Swift,	1833-39	James Fisk,	1817-18	Justin S. Morrill,	1857-98
Samuel S. Phelps,	1839-51	William A. Palmer,	1818-25	Wm. P. Dillingham,	1900-

"First and second class" relate to classes, as defined in the second clause, third section, first article in the Constitution of the United States.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

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REV. DR. GEORGE B. SPALDING.

CONSPICUOUS among the sons of Vermont who have attained distinction in other states stands Rev. Dr. George B. Spalding, of Syracuse, New York. Dr. Spalding is recognized as one of the leading clergymen of the day. He is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, and ranks high as a pulpit orator. His influence is a power for the forces of righteousness in the church and for law and order in the community. He is credited with having molded public sentiment in that city more than any other single man of his profession. His opinions are frequently quoted far and wide as authority in matters of public moment. Dr. Spalding has been a foremost figure in affairs of public benevolence and charity. He enjoys the distinction of being the first minister in the country to preach a sermon in behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Dr. Spalding is an enthusiastic and loyal Vermonter, and was one of the speakers at the Old Home Week celebration last August in his native place—Montpelier.

George B. Spalding was born at Montpelier, August 11, 1835, the third son of James Spalding, a distinguished physician and surgeon. His ancestors came to America in 1630, and some of their descendants served with distinction in the Indians wars and in the Revolution. Through their record Dr. Spalding is one of the most enthusiastic members of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

After graduating from the University of Vermont in 1856, he studied law for a time with Judge W. G. M. Davis of Tallahassee, Fla. He then began his theological studies, for two years, at Union Theological Seminary, New York, and one year at Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1861. In that year he was married to Sarah Livingstone Olmstead, daughter of Rev. Dr. John W. Olmstead of Boston.

A few weeks after his marriage, Dr. Spalding accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Vergennes, Vt., where he remained until September, 1864, when he removed to Hartford, Conn., to take the pastorate of the North Church, now known as the Park Church. He became pastor of the Congregational Church at Dover, N. H., in 1869.

In 1881, Dr. Spalding established *The New Hampshire Journal*, the State organ of the Congregationalists, and was its editor for many years.

He was chairman of the School Committee of Dover, president of the Trustees of the State Normal School, member of the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire, and in 1877 Representative of the city of Dover in the State Legislature and was Chaplain of that body.

He accepted a call to the Franklin Street Congregational Church of Manchester, N. H., in 1883, and two years later was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, succeeding Rev. Dr. Nelson Millard, who resigned to take a pastorate in Norwich, Conn. His pastorate at the



REV. DR. GEORGE B. SPALDING.

First Presbyterian Church in Syracuse has been fruitful and active, maintaining the society as one of the most powerful of the denomination in that city.

During the years he has spent in Syracuse Dr. Spalding has been elected a trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary and of Hamilton College, and a vice-president of the American Tract Society. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1878, and that of Doctor of Laws by Syracuse University in 1894. Dr. Spalding is the author of several valuable religious and historical works, which have had a large circulation.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The December, or CHRISTMAS VERMONTER, will be the finest holiday number ever issued from this office. It will be a woman's number, replete with articles and stories of especial interest to the fair sex. Numerous beautiful illustrations will embellish this number, including portraits of fair women and pretty children. A special feature will be a group of portraits of the wives of the former Governors of Vermont. There will also be pictures of pet animals in this issue. Vermont's gifted authoress, Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, will contribute an article on Vermont Women of the Past. An article on the Vermont Federation of Woman's Clubs will be among the attractions. Miss Mary Sollace Saxe will edify our readers with a sketch of the famous Vermont poet, John G. Saxe, including reminiscences of her uncle and quotations from his best poems. A Colonial Dame is the title of a story to appear from the pen of President J. E. Rankin of Howard University.

THE VERMONTER for 1902 offers many notable features. Our contributors for next year include Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Hon. John Barrett, who writes on Siam; Hon. C. A. Prouty, who contributes a chapter on the Vermont Bar; State Superintendent Walter E. Ranger, whose subject is Education in Vermont; President Allan D. Brown of Norwich University, whose theme is Religion in Vermont; Prof. J. E. Goodrich of the University of Vermont who writes on the History of Literature in the State; Hon. G. G. Benedict who contributes a chapter on the Military History of the State; Dr. Charles S. Caverly of Rutland, who treats of Medicine and Surgery; Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, who gives the History of State Finances and Banking in Vermont; Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, who writes on the subject of Transportation; Hon. W. W. Grout, who treats of the Agri-

cultural Resources of Vermont; Mr. Walter B. Gates, who contributes an article on Vermont in the Census of 1900.

An unpublished story on Farm Life in Vermont by the late Rowland E. Robinson will appear in an early number of THE VERMONTER.

The St. Albans Raid, from the standpoint of the Confederate Government, by Col. Bennett H. Young, will be a notable article.

President J. E. Rankin will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook will write on the First State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Vermonters in Congress, by Miss Bessie A. Safford; A Vermonter in Samoa, by Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee; The State Prison, by Hon. Marsh O. Perkins; Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon. James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annapolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hubbard; Vermonters in Washington, by Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq.; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon. John G. Foster, Hon. D. J. Vail, Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Denison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The House of Correction, by Hon. E. C. Tuttle; The Old Stone House, by Rev. C. E. Ordway; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; Rural Free Delivery, by Hon. H. H. Powers; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont.

The regular features: Vermont's Fair Women, Vermont Men of To-day and the Educational Department will be continued in 1902.

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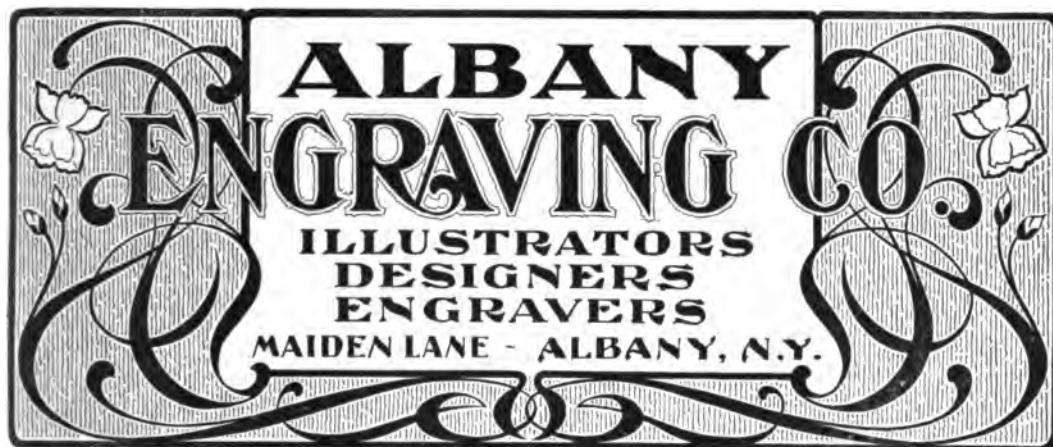
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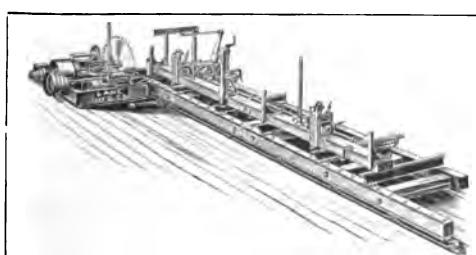


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DECEMBER, 1901.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

THE
VERMONTER
A STATE MAGAZINE



Paul Revere Heade.

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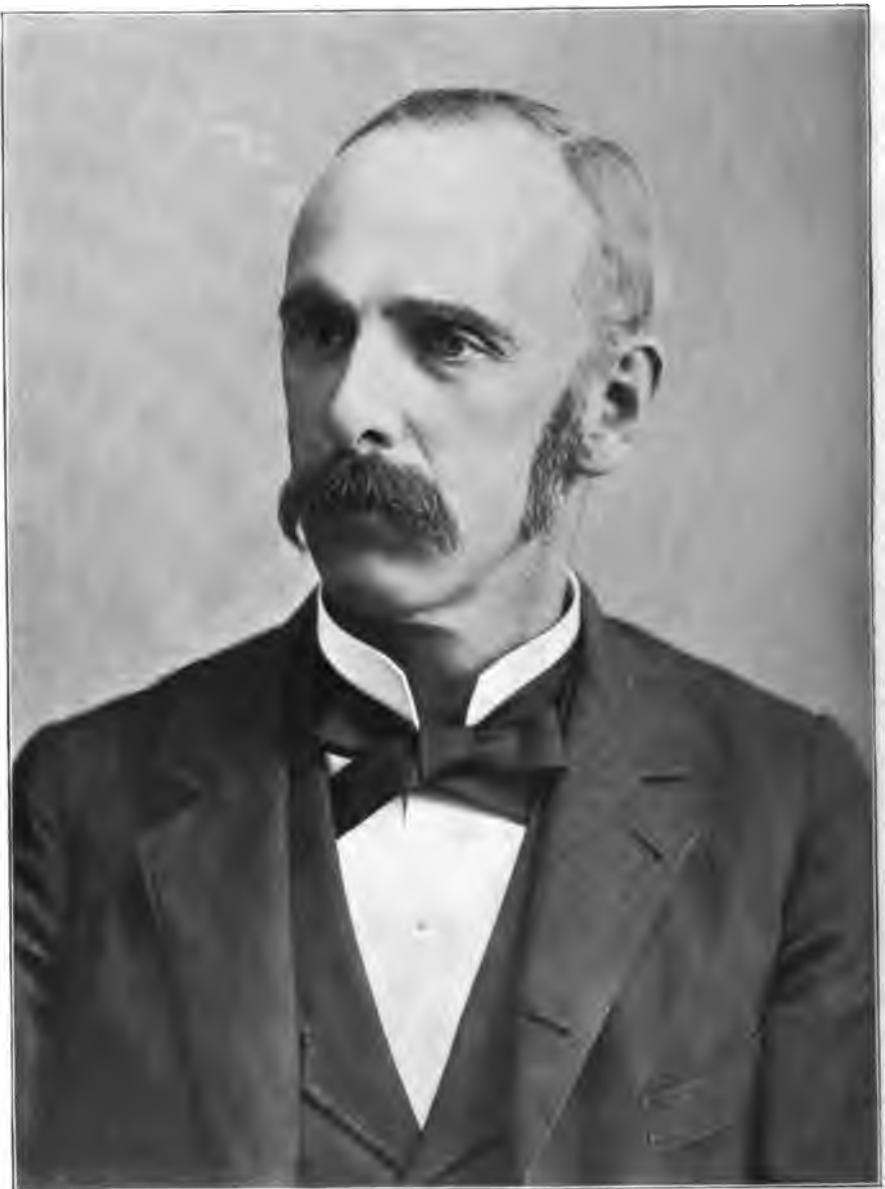


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Leslie M. Shaw

Secretary of the Treasury.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VII.

JANUARY, 1902.

No. 6.

HON. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW.

BY C. S. FORBES.

VERMONTERS everywhere heartily unite in congratulating Hon. Leslie M. Shaw upon his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. Vermont and Iowa exchange congratulatory greetings at the distinguished honor conferred upon their illustrious son by nativity or adoption.

Governor Shaw is a patriotic, broad-minded, conservative and sagacious American citizen whose successful business career and public record are a guaranty of an able and wise administration of the Treasury Department. Vermont has furnished a great many of its native sons for the highest positions in the Nation, from president down. When the present Governor of Iowa assumes the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, he will be the fifth native of Vermont to hold a Cabinet office—Hon. Jacob Collamer was Postmaster-General in President Taylor's Cabinet; Columbus Delano was appointed from Ohio, and served as Secretary of the Interior from 1871 to 1875; Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, was Postmaster-General under President Cleveland, and Hon. Redfield Proctor was appointed from Vermont by President Harrison, Secretary of War, and served until appointed U. S. Senator.

The name of Leslie M. Shaw is a synonym for sound money in the West, and his courage in coming out squarely for the gold standard in 1896 when other western men were dallying with bimetallism, first attracted the attention of the country to him.

One day he heard William Jennings Bryan discuss free silver and determined on the spot to answer the speech. This he did at Denison a week later. He stumped Iowa for McKinley and the Republican ticket and made sixty speeches in this campaign. He proved to be an effective orator, persuasive, logical, consistent, incisive and earnest. The following year, 1897, he was nominated for governor by the Republicans of Iowa, and he was elected

by a plurality of 30,000. In 1899 he was re-nominated by acclamation for a second term and re-elected by a plurality of 60,000.

Governor Shaw became more widely known for his sound financial views when he became permanent chairman of the Monetary Congress at Indianapolis, on January 25, 1898. He was a conspicuous figure at that memorable gathering. It was remarked by some who saw and heard him at this meeting that his manner, his readiness and skill in debate and his methods of handling men were suggestive of Lincoln.

Governor Shaw is a man of affairs. He early became actively interested in banking and other business enterprises, and is closely identified with some of the largest and most prosperous commercial and industrial interests in the West. He is President of the Bank of Denison and of the Bank of Manilla, Iowa. He also has a large real estate business and owns thousands of productive farm lands.

Mr. Shaw takes much interest in the cause of education, and in 1892 he raised a fund of \$30,000, of which he contributed \$5,000 to build an academy and normal school at Denison. He is president of the school. Cornell College, a Methodist Institution at Mt. Vernon, has also received an endowment from Gov. Shaw. He is also one of the trustees of the college. For many years he has been prominent in the counsels of the Methodist Church, and four times he has represented the Des Moines Conference in the Quadrennial General Conference of that denomination.

Governor Shaw was united in marriage December 6, 1877, with Alice, daughter of James Crawshaw of Clinton, Iowa. They have three children, one son, Earl, and two daughters, Edith and Erma.

FROM BIRTH TO MANHOOD IN VERMONT.

Leslie M. Shaw is descended from an old Vermont family who were pioneer settlers in

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Lamoille County. He was born in a little log house on a hillside farm, in Morristown, November 2nd, 1848. His parents were Boardman C. and Louisa Spaulding Shaw. He had one sister Cora P., born Dec. 6, 1843, and one brother, Duthin W., born Nov. 6, 1853. When a young child his parents removed from Morristown to Stowe, and occupied what is now known as the Shaw farm. Leslie attended the district school and completed his common school education at the Peoples' Academy, Morrisville. His mother died in 1865, and his father in 1899. In 1867 Gov. Shaw's father married for his second wife, Susan A. Mason, of Morristown, who is at present residing there. The only other relative that Gov. Shaw has living in Vermont is a niece, Mrs. George B. Allen, of Hyde Park.

Leslie M. Shaw after graduating from Peoples' Academy began to seek a business opportunity in his native town. He attained the age of twenty-one years without any satisfactory opening presenting itself. He determined to look elsewhere, so in 1869 he followed the Star of Empire westward to the State of his adoption to begin a business career unaided and among strangers. He had just passed his majority and promptly established his citizenship in the town of Denison. The young Vermonter early determined to obtain a college education, and in 1870 he entered Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1874. He then decided to enter the legal profession, and for two years was a student in the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines. After receiving his diploma he opened a law office in Denison and was admitted to the Iowa Bar, of which he is a leading member.

The following estimate of Governor Shaw, by President Chas. P. Smith, of the Burlington Trust Company, who has known him intimately for many years, reflects the views of those most intimately acquainted with him:

"I have known Governor Shaw intimately for many years, and I have always been impressed with his natural ability, he being a man possessed of an unusually level head, far-sighted and sagacious.

"He early made a careful study of the conditions of the country and became impressed with the great possibilities of the state of Iowa, and I recall now many predictions which he made very positively ten years or more ago

that have been realized predictions that the ordinary man was unable to understand at the time they were made.

"He is a hard worker, and a great student, and early became interested in the money question so that at the time Mr. Bryan began to agitate he was well equipped to meet him on that question. That was what first brought him into prominence through the state of Iowa and in the country at large. He was asked with many others, to speak for McKinley in the campaign of 1896. His sound money speeches at once attracted attention, and he was in demand all over the state, making as I remember, something over sixty-five speeches.

"The next year, in 1897, there were several candidates for governor, the honors being about equally divided between three or four leading candidates. The convention being unable to agree upon any of them broke and nominated Mr. Shaw. He wrote me the next day that up to that time he had never held a political office of any kind, but from that time on he has come so prominently before the public, that all know of his success.

"I believe him to be fully equipped for the position, being sound on the money question, courageous and resourceful, having the ability to see the needs of the country and quickly adapt his policy to them. I am glad that the President has seen fit to select a conservative Western man for the position, as I believe the West will be much better satisfied with a conservative policy pursued by one of their own men, than they would with any Eastern man, no matter how wisely he might administer affairs."

The new Secretary of the Treasury has frequently revisited his old home in Vermont. He has many personal friends in the State, all of whom highly esteem him. The editor of THE VERMONTER has the pleasure of his acquaintance and can vouch for Gov. Shaw as a loyal Son of Vermont. A recent letter received from him contained a request for a copy of the poem "Scene in a Vermont Winter." which he once committed when a boy, which begins :

"All day had the snow come down
All day as it never came down before."

This favorite poem of Governor Shaw's is republished in this number on pages 12 and 13.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

VERMONT IN THE CENSUS OF 1900. I.

BY WALTER B. GATES, STATE SUPERVISOR.

THE count of noses which goes on in this country once in every ten years is an interesting undertaking and the results of the count are awaited with much more eagerness than is usually accorded the gathering of statistics. This is natural because of the purely personal character of the work. Every newspaper man knows that news about people is the part of his paper that is read first of all by the great majority of readers, and so we all of us looked forward, while the enumeration was

dicating a gain of less than one-tenth of one per cent. over those for 1880.

The 254 cities, towns and gores in Vermont were divided into 290 enumeration districts, with an enumerator for each district. In general, town lines were followed in making the districts, but some of the larger places were divided into two or more districts, and in a few instances two small towns were made one district. The State's prison at Windsor, House of Correction at Rutland, Hospital for the Insane at Waterbury, Brattleboro Retreat, and Providence Orphan Asylum at Burlington were withdrawn from the enumerators in those districts, and an enumerator in the person of an officer or attendant appointed for each one. For the position of enumerator in the 290 regular districts of the State, the Supervisor had about 800 applications. The candidates who were found to be eligible to appointment were required to make out a test schedule, which was in the nature of an examination paper and which was designed to show the candidate's ability to understand and follow instructions and the legibility of his handwriting.

The enumerators were all appointed and began work with the other enumerators throughout the country on the first day of June. The law required that in any city having 8,000 or more inhabitants under the census of 1890, the enumeration must be done within two weeks, while in all other places the full month of June was allowed, if needed. All information acquired by the enumerators was treated as confidential, and all persons connected with the taking of the census were sworn to secrecy. It was not designed that the population figures should be made public until they had been verified by the Washington officials, and the individual returns were used only in securing the totals. The newspapers had made these facts generally known, so that there was not



WALTER B. GATES, STATE SUPERVISOR OF CENSUS.

in progress, to the published results of the census. We wanted to know how many people there were in the country, how many there were in our State, and, more than all else, because of natural local pride, how many there were in our city or town. In Vermont there was much speculation as to whether the census of 1900 would show any appreciable increase over that of 1890, the figures for that year in-

the difficulty in securing the information that there would otherwise have been because of its personal character. Here and there, however, the enumerators encountered some one who was not posted on what it was all about and there were some amusing experiences as a result.

The census which was taken in June of 1900 was the twelfth in the history of the country, and it was divided into four parts. The first had to do with the population, the second with agricultural products, the third with manufacturing products, and the fourth with the deaths during the previous census year. Schedules were prepared for each branch of the inquiry, and each enumerator was supplied with a portfolio containing them. At the close of his work these schedules were returned to the supervisor in charge of the district, examined by him, and, if filled according to instructions, were forwarded to the census office at Washington. About 1,000 clerks were employed there in transferring data from enumerators' sheets to cards prepared for the purpose. The transcript from the original returns was done with small machines called keyboard punchers and for every one of the 76,304,799 persons in Uncle Sam's dominions there is today, somewhere in the census building at Washington, one of these cards.

It is the purpose of this article to show, briefly, what the census of 1900 revealed about the people of Vermont, leaving the other branches to be discussed in subsequent numbers of *THE VERMONTER*.

The population of the State in 1900 was 343,641, as against 332,422 in 1890, representing an increase during the decade of 11,219, or 3.3 per cent. Vermont had a population in 1790 of 85,425, and in 1800 of 154,465, showing an increase during the first ten years of its history as a State of more than 80 per cent. During the next decade there was a further increase of more than 40 per cent., giving a total population in 1810 of 217,895. Since that census, however, its growth has been very slow, and, with the exception of the decade from 1820 to 1830, when the population increased very nearly 19 per cent., the percentage of increase during each census period was considerably less than 10 per cent., and for the three decades from 1850 to 1860, from 1870 to 1880, and from 1880 to 1890 it was less than 1 per cent. The population of the State has in-

creased in the 110 years from 1790 to 1900 a little more than four fold.

The figures are shown at a glance in the following table:

Census years.	Population.	Increase. Number, Per cent.
1900	343,641	11,219 3.3
1890	332,422	136 (1)
1880	332,286	1,785 0.5
1870	330,551	15,453 4.9
1860	315,098	978 0.3
1850	314,120	22,172 7.5
1840	291,948	11,296 4.0
1830	280,652	44,686 18.9
1820	235,968	18,071 8.2
1810	217,895	63,480 41.0
1800	154,465	69,040 80.8
1790	85,425 <small>1 Less than one tenth of 1 per cent.</small>

Of the fourteen counties in the State eight increased in population during the decade, and of these three show an increase of more than 10 per cent., namely, Washington, 23.6 per cent.; Grand Isle, 16.1 per cent.; and Chittenden, 11.8 per cent. Of the six counties showing decreases in population the largest percentage of decrease is that for Essex, or 15.2 per cent.

Burlington remains the largest place in the State, with a population of 18,640, against 14,590 in 1890. Because of the development of the granite quarries, the population of Barre city increased more rapidly during the decade than that of any other place in the State. The numerical gain there was 4,302, or more than 100 per cent. The city of Burlington stands second in numerical gain. The increase of 4,302 in Barre and 4,050 in Burlington represents more than two-thirds and almost three-quarters of the entire increase in the State. Most of the other incorporated places show a gain in population, although Brattleboro, Enosburgh Falls, Randolph, Swanton and Vergennes are exceptions. Of the larger unincorporated towns, Brandon also shows a considerable loss in population. In general, it may be said that the larger places have grown at the expense of the smaller towns. The urban population, so-called, amounts to 20 per cent. or one-fifth of the entire population. This flocking to the cities is characteristic of the entire country. Taking the United States as a whole, the urban population in 1800 amounted to 5.1 per cent., while in 1900 the percentage had risen to 47.1.

The total land surface of Vermont is, approximately, 9,135 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1800, 1850, 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1800, 16.9; 1850, 34.4; 1890, 36.3;

1900, 37.6. This is considerably more than the density of population for the entire country, although the figures representing the latter show a greater relative increase, especially during the last 50 years. These figures for the United States are as follows: 1800, 6.6; 1850, 7.9; 1890, 21.3; 1900, 25.6.

The following table shows the distribution of this population by counties:

	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Negroes.
Addison	20,865	1,547	87
Bennington	19,203	2,502	165
Caledonia	20,769	3,612	5
Chittenden	32,854	6,748	158
Essex	6,108	1,953	1
Franklin	25,675	4,523	74
Grand Isle	3,606	856	11
Lamotte	11,593	696	9
Orange	18,026	1,287	18
Orleans	18,335	3,689	13
Rutland	37,718	6,493	146
Washington	30,201	6,406	29
Windham	24,252	2,408	64
Windsor	30,196	2,029	71

Of the 343,641 people in Vermont, 175,138 are males and 168,503 are females; 298,894 are native and 44,747 foreign born. The total white population is 342,771, of whom 298,077 are native born. There are 870 colored in the State, of whom 826 are negroes, 39 are Chinese and 5 are Indians.

Fifty-one per cent. of the inhabitants of Vermont are males; 13 per cent. of the population is foreign born; 0.3 per cent. is classed as colored, this term including, besides negroes, Chinese, Japanese and Indian. The percentage of white people, foreign born, is 13, and the percentage of native white persons of foreign parentage is 21.1, these two elements together constituting 34.1 per cent. of the population.

The number of persons of school, military, and voting age by counties is as follows:

	School Age.	Military Age.	Voting Age.
Addison	6,534	4,148	6,716
Bennington	6,294	4,395	6,755
Caledonia	6,773	5,180	8,023
Chittenden	12,408	8,145	11,372
Essex	2,542	1,781	2,557
Franklin	9,443	5,083	8,846
Grand Isle	1,435	1,201	1,538
Lamotte	8,582	2,496	3,923
Orange	5,115	3,658	6,337
Orleans	6,538	4,262	6,857
Rutland	12,904	9,241	10,724
Washington	0,719	8,501	12,317
Windham	6,900	5,429	8,775
Windsor	8,432	6,420	10,613

Vermont has an aggregate school population of 98,614 persons; 92,219 being native born, and 6,395 foreign born. The native whites number 91,965, while the total of foreign whites is 6,392. There are 255 negro school children.

There are 70,850 males of military age,

58,259 being native born and 12,591 foreign born.

The aggregate voting population is 108,356 persons, 87,465 being native born and 20,891 foreign born. There are 289 colored voters.

Of 108,356 males 21 years or more old 99,812 are classed as literate and 8,544 as illiterate. Of the total number 87,465 are native born and 20,891 foreign born. The table shows that of the native born 3,673 are illiterate and of the foreign born 4,871 are illiterate. There are 108,027 whites, 87,181 being native and 20,846 foreign born. Of the native whites, 68,857 have native parents and 18,324 foreign parents. Of the number with native parents 67,098 are literate and 1,759 illiterate; of foreign parents 16,466 are literate and 1,858 illiterate. Of the foreign whites 15,984 are literate and 4,862 illiterate. There are 329 colored men of which number 65 are given as illiterate. Of those classed as colored 289 are Negroes, 37 Chinese, and three Indians; 57 of the Negroes are illiterate, seven of the Chinese and one of the Indians.

Of the 20,891 foreign born males, 21 years and more old, 9,564 are naturalized; of this number 1,932 are illiterate. A total of 639 have filed their first naturalization papers; 66 of this number being illiterate. There are 6,979 aliens, 2,088 of this number being illiterate. A total of 3,709 is classed as unknown, and includes 785 illiterates.

Of the males of voting age 92.1 per cent. are literate and 7.9 per cent. illiterate. Of the native born, 95.8 per cent. are literate, and 4.2 per cent. illiterate. Of the foreign born 76.7 per cent. are literate and 23.3 per cent. illiterate. Of the native white of native parents 97.4 per cent. are literate and 2.6 per cent. illiterate. Of the native white of foreign parents 89.9 are literate and 10.1 per cent. illiterate. Of the foreign white 76.7 are literate and 23.3 illiterate. Of the colored 80.2 per cent. are literate, and 19.8 per cent. illiterate.

Of the foreign born males of voting age 45.8 per cent., or 9,564, are naturalized and 3.1 per cent. have filed first papers; 33.4 per cent. are aliens, and 17.7 per cent. unknown. Of the naturalized foreign born males 79.8 per cent. are literate and 20.2 per cent. illiterate. Of those who have filed first papers 89.7 per cent. are literate and 10.3 per cent. illiterate. Of the aliens 70.1 per cent. are literate, and 29.9 per cent. illiterate.

The following table shows the population by counties from 1790 to 1900:

Counties.	1790	1800	1820	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1790
The State.....	343,641	332,422	332,286	315,008	314,120	291,948	291,848	280,652	285,968	217,805	154,465	154,465	154,465	154,465	154,465	154,465	154,465	154,465	35,425
Addison.....	21,912	22,277	24,173	23,484	24,010	26,549	26,539	23,583	24,940	20,480	19,993	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	6,449
Bennington.....	21,705	20,448	23,436	21,325	19,436	21,325	21,698	23,595	21,872	16,125	15,893	14,617	14,617	14,617	14,617	14,617	14,617	12,254	
Caledonia 1.....	24,381	35,600	32,889	32,807	32,235	32,807	32,702	32,807	32,807	20,967	18,730	9,377	9,377	9,377	9,377	9,377	9,377	7,295	
Chittenden.....	8,056	9,511	7,931	8,480	8,480	8,480	8,480	8,480	8,480	22,977	21,765	3,087	3,087	3,087	3,087	3,087	3,087	3,087	3,087
Essex.....	30,108	29,755	30,225	30,201	29,731	28,271	28,271	28,586	24,531	24,525	17,192	16,427	8,782	8,782	8,782	8,782	8,782	8,782	8,782
Franklin.....	4,462	3,843	4,124	4,082	4,276	4,125	4,125	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	
Grafton Isle.....	12,589	12,831	12,654	12,448	12,311	10,872	10,872	10,475	10,475	10,475	27,285	24,681	25,247	25,247	25,247	25,247	25,247	25,247	10,526
Jefferson.....	19,313	19,573	22,101	23,525	23,090	23,455	23,455	23,090	23,090	23,090	13,634	13,980	6,976	6,976	6,976	6,976	6,976	6,976	6,976
Orange.....	22,024	22,083	25,307	25,307	21,035	18,981	18,981	15,707	15,707	15,707	33,059	30,699	29,075	29,075	29,075	29,075	29,075	29,075	15,591
Oritland.....	44,209	45,307	41,829	40,651	25,946	25,946	25,946	25,622	25,622	25,622	23,306	23,306	23,306	23,306	23,306	23,306	23,306	23,306	23,306
Washington 1.....	36,607	29,606	25,404	26,520	26,520	26,982	26,982	26,982	26,982	26,982	20,062	17,442	28,748	28,748	28,748	28,748	28,748	28,748	26,760
Windham.....	36,547	35,196	35,063	35,063	35,063	35,063	35,063	35,063	35,063	35,063	40,256	38,320	38,320	38,320	38,320	38,320	38,320	38,320	26,944
Windsor.....	32,225	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	31,708	

1 Part of Washington annexed to Caledonia since 1810.

The writer regrets to say that the figures representing illiteracy are not particularly complimentary to the State, when compared with those of other states having equal educational advantages. The percentage of illiterate native and foreign born males of voting age is 7.9; for the entire country it is only 10.9; for Maine and Massachusetts it is 6.4; for New Hampshire it is 7.9, the same as for Vermont; for Rhode Island it is 9.2; for Connecticut it is 6.8, and for New York it is only 5.9. In the percentage of illiterate naturalized males of voting age, Vermont leads all the states and territories with 20.2; the percentage for the United States being only 6.3.

Figures showing the number of Vermonters who have gone to swell the population of other States are not yet available. There are thousands of them, however, and their present whereabouts may be made the subject of a subsequent article for *THE VERMONTER*.

SCENE IN A VERMONT WINTER.

BY CHAS. G. EASTMAN.

I.

'Tis a fearful night in the winter-time,
As cold as it ever can be!
The roar of the wind is heard like the chime
Of the waves of an angry sea.
The moon is full but the wings, to-night,
Of the furious Blast dash out her light;
And over the sky from south to north,
Not a star is seen, as the storm comes forth
In the strength of a mighty glee.

II.

All day had the snow come down,—all day
As it never came down before,
'Til over the ground, at sunset, lay
Some two or three feet or more;
The fence was lost, and the wall of stone,
The windows blocked, and the well-curb gone,
The hay-stack rose to a mountain-lift,
And the wood-pile looked like a monster drift
As it lay by the farmer's door.

As the night set in, came wind and hail,
While the air grew sharp and chill,
And the warning roar of a fearful gale
Was heard on the distant hill;
And the Norther! see! on the mountain peak,
In his breath, how the old trees writhe and
He shouts on the plain—"Ho, ho!" [shriek!
He drives from his nostrils the blinding snow,
And growls with a savage will.

III.

Such a night as this to be found abroad
 In the hail and the freezing air,
 Lies a shivering dog, in the field, by the road,
 With the snow on his shaggy hair :
 As the wind drives, see him crouch and growl,
 And shut his eyes with a dismal howl ;
 Then, to shield himself from the cutting sleet,
 His nose is pressed on his quivering feet :—
 Pray, what does the dog do there ?

And old man came from the town to-night :
 But he lost the travelled way,
 And for hours he trod with main and might
 A path for his horse and sleigh ;
 But deeper still the snow-drifts grew,
 And colder still the fierce wind blew,
 And his mare, a beautiful Morgan, brown,
 At last o'er a log had floundered down,
 That deep in a hollow lay.

Many a plunge with a frenzied snort,
 She made in the heavy snow, [short,
 And her master urged, till his breath grew
 With a word and a gentle blow ;
 But the snow was deep and the tugs were tight,
 His hands were numb and had lost their might ;
 So he struggled back again to his sleigh,
 And strove to shelter himself, till day,
 With his coat and the buffalo.

IV.

He has given the last faint jerk of the rein
 To rouse his dying steed ;
 And the poor dog howls to the blast in vain,
 For help in his master's need.
 For a while he strives with a wistful cry
 To catch the glance of his drowsy eye ;
 And wags his tail when the rude winds flap
 The skirt of his coat across his lap,
 And whines that he takes no heed.

V.

The wind goes down ; the storm is o'er ;
 'Tis the hour of mid-night past ;
 The forest writhes and bends no more
 In the rush of the sweeping blast.
 The moon looks out with a silver light
 On the high old hills, with the snow all white ;
 And the giant shadow of Camel's Hump,
 Of the ledge and tree and the ghostly stump,
 On the silent plain are cast.

But cold and dead, by the hidden log,
 Are they who came from the town ;
 The man in his sleigh, the faithful dog,
 And the beautiful Morgan, brown !
 He sits in his sleigh ; with steady grasp
 He holds the reins in his icy clasp ;
 The dog with his nose on his master's feet,
 And the mare half seen through the crusted sleet,
 Where she lay when she floundered down.



SCENE IN A VERMONT WINTER.

Photo by G. W. Perry.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM.

HON. WILLIAM PAUL DILLINGHAM who represents Washington County this month in the department of Vermont Men of To-day, is pre-eminently a fitting representative of the Green Mountain State and of its moral and intellectual character and of the enlightened and progressive spirit of its people. He has for many years enjoyed the respect, esteem and confidence of the people of Vermont, and has rendered them faithful and efficient service in public life within the borders of the State. He is an exemplary citizen, a public spirited man and a successful man of affairs. Called to higher duties and responsibilities in the Senate of the United States by the voice of the people of Vermont he has in a brief period of time won recognition such as is seldom accorded a new Senator.

The junior United States Senator from Vermont was chosen to succeed Hon. Jonathan Ross, who served a brief term, by appointment of the Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Justin S. Morrill. The election of United States Senator occurred during the session of the General Assembly in October, 1900, when Hon. William P. Dillingham was elected. He took the oath of office at the opening of the fifty-sixth Congress, December 3rd, 1900.

He is now in the prime of life and vigor of manhood, and in the full possession of his mental faculties. The new Senator from Vermont has already made a favorable impression upon his associates in the Senate, and has been handsomely recognized by them in the matter of the committee appointments. Senator Dillingham is Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea Board, and is also a member of the following important committees: District of Columbia, Indian Depredations, Post Offices and Post Roads, Privileges and Elections, and of Territories.

He was born December 12, 1843, at Waterbury, Vermont, where the Dillingham family home has been since 1805. The Dillingham's for several generations have been conspicu-

ously identified with the civil and military life of this country.

His father, Hon. Paul Dillingham, was a prominent figure in Vermont politics and distinguished in public life. He was Member of Congress two terms, Lieutenant-Governor three terms and Governor in 1865-66, as well as a member of both branches of the Legislature covering a period of ten years.

Hon. Paul Dillingham was twice married, first to Sarah P., eldest daughter of his law partner, Dan Carpenter. She died in 1831. He subsequently married her younger sister, Julia. Seven children, three daughters and four sons, lived to reach maturity. William Paul is the third son. After receiving his education at Newbury Seminary and Kimball Union Academy, he went west and read law with his brother-in-law, Matt. H. Carpenter, in Milwaukee. He returned to Vermont in 1866, and was admitted to the bar of Washington county, at the September term in 1867.

His first public service was rendered in the capacity of Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, in 1866. He served as State's Attorney from 1872 to 1876, with marked success as a prosecuting officer. From 1874 to 1876 he was Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, being appointed thereto by Governor Asahel Peck. Mr. Dillingham represented Waterbury in the House in 1876 and again in 1884, and served in the Senate two terms—1878 and 1880. In 1882 he was appointed Commissioner of State Taxes under the Corporation Tax Law enacted that year, and held the office six years.

Early in the ante-convention political campaign of 1888, the name of William P. Dillingham was suggested by his numerous friends in various sections of the State for the Republican nomination for Governor. Leaders of the party in power recognized the desirability of nominating a strong and popular candidate, and his selection to be the standard bearer in the September election was a foregone conclusion before the State Convention met in June. Mr. Dillingham was unanimously nominated



Photo by Blanchard.

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM.
Junior U. S. Senator from Vermont.

for Governor. The candidate stumped the State at the request of the Republican State Committee, and made a succession of eloquent and forceful speeches.

The election in September proved the wisdom of the nomination, Mr. Dillingham being elected by the largest plurality ever before given a candidate for Governor. His plurality was 28,995. The administration of Governor Dillingham was conservative and at the same time progressive. In the performance of his official duties the Governor was wise and judicious. On the several occasions when he represented the State abroad, especially in 1889, in New York, at the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as President, he reflected great credit on Vermont. He retired from the executive office with the justly earned reputation of having made one of the best Governors the State ever had.

Upon the expiration of his term as Governor, he formed a law partnership with Hon. Hiram A. Huse. In 1892, Mr. Fred A. Howland entered the new firm, and since the latter date the firm of Dillingham, Huse and Howland has become one of the best known law firms in Vermont.

Governor Dillingham, as he has been familiarly known for a decade, is one of the most eloquent public speakers among living Vermonters. He is a popular speaker, and on many State and other notable occasions has been the orator of the day. He was the orator at the exercises of "Vermont Day" at the World's Columbian Exposition and also on a similar occasion at the Pan American Exposition. He has frequently been the guest of the societies of Sons of Vermont in different cities, and has recently been honored by an election as President of the Vermont State Association of the District of Columbia.

William P. Dillingham married December 24, 1874, Mary E. Shipman, daughter of Rev. Isiah H. and Charlotte R. Shipman, of Lisbon, N. H. Mrs. Dillingham died April 25, 1895.

Senator Dillingham has one son, Paul Shipman, born October 27, 1878. The Senator is a devoted member of the Methodist church. He is at present President of the Board of Trustees of the Montpelier Seminary, formerly the Vermont Methodist Seminary. He is President of the Waterbury National Bank, a Trustee of the University of Vermont, and a Director of the National Life Insurance Company.

NEW "VERMONT" FOR THE NAVY.

THE formidable warships that once constituted the United States Navy are now anchored in peaceful waters. Among these old gunboats whose fame is a tradition, is the "Vermont," now in service as a receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but which is soon to be destroyed. Her former consorts are being used for various purposes.

The "Vermont" was built at Boston. Her keel was laid in 1818, but she was not completed and launched until 1848. She was a two-decked ship of the line, and had a displacement of 4,150 tons. The "Vermont" mounted 84 guns, and carried a crew of nearly 1,000 men. She belonged to the days when ships went into battle, fought all day long, and after making a few repairs, were able to fight again on the morrow—the days before the modern guns with their high destructive power. She is now anything but warlike in her appearance. Her clapboarded sides, painted light brown with white trimmings, and the roof which has been placed over her spare deck, make her look much more like a floating hotel than like any kind of vessel.

With the destruction of the receiving ship "Vermont" this name will be eliminated from the lists of ships of the United States Navy. Why not name one of the new war vessels in process of construction for our new navy "Vermont?" The Green Mountain State with its glorious war history and the proud record made by its sons in battles on land and sea is certainly entitled to be recognized in this direction. With Admiral George Dewey, Captain Charles E. Clark and other naval heroes in active service; with Hon C. H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of War, with Hon. George Edmund Foss, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, and with our strong and influential delegation in Congress there is reason for hope that a new "Vermont" will be added to the United States Navy in the near future.

The new "Vermont" ought to be a first class battleship of the type of the "Oregon." Before she is completed Captain Charles E. Clark should be created a Rear Admiral and the new "Vermont" made his flagship. These are suggestions that every Vermonter will cordially indorse.



THE RECEIVING SHIP "VERMONT."
A relic of the U. S. Navy.

THE GOODWIN SPRING.

BY ROLAND E. ROBINSON.

"**H**O, hum! I haint wuth a row o' pins" said Jerry Goodwin, coming in at the open kitchen door with short, rheumatic steps, and the backs of his begrimed hands pressed againts his loins, the hooked fingers spread wide apart in abhorrence of gritty contact with each other.

He went over to the backless lounge that was spread with a checkered blue and brown blanket and pillow'd with a cushion covered with calico of a newer pattern than that of the valance. After slowly lowering himself till he had no further control of his stiff joints, he let himself fall in a sitting position and crossed his wrists over his knees so that he might still keep his hands and fingers apart. "Poo, hoo!" he sighed and bewailed the decline of his strength. "No, sir, mother, I haint wuth a jewsharp. I can't stan' nothin'."

He looked at the naked old clock whose wooden wheels were exposed to curious eyes and clogging dust, and whose deliberate pendulum and slow weights swung and dangled in open space.

"Ha' past nine," he said. "I haint ben aout in the garden on'y an haour a pullin' weeds an' a wras'lin' 'raound wi' my hoe, an' a killin' bugs, an' I'm tireder 'n a dawg an' you can't see where I ben. No, I hain't goo' for nothin'."

"Sho! Yis you be tew," his wife said in as cheerful a tone as her hoarse, toothless voice could assume, and giving so little heed to his complaint, that her intent, spectacled eyes were not taken from the peas that she was picking over after shelling. "The' haint no forarder garden an' aourn nowheres, 'an' I do' know who's tended it if you haint. I'll be baound the' haint nob'dy got sech marrerfats. Shah! I've spilt one. There 'tis right over there by your left heel, no, your right one. There you've squushed it! Wal, nev' mind, I guess the'll be 'nough 'thaout it, but I du hate tu see good vituals wasted. Yis, you be goo' for suthin'. The's more days' works in ye naow 'n the' is in half these 'ere snipper snapper young fellers."

"A gardin don't 'maount tu nothin,'" he said, gathering the fragments of the crushed

pea and nursing them in his palm. "Ju' look o' the corn! Ju' look o' the taters! Weeds a smotherin' on 'em. An' I do' know haow on airth I'm a goin' tu git the hayin' done. I tell ye, it haint no use o' me a wrastlin' wi' farmin' no longer. It's a tarnation hard farm tu git a livin' aouten on for a young man an' I haint' young nor got no means tu hire work done. We might jes' 's well sell aout, 'Senath, or let it tu halves."

"Wal, we won't never let it," his wife said decidedly, as she took up the basin of peas



ROLAND E. ROBINSON.

and the pail of pods and bustled briskly across to the sink. "I won't never set in the corner an' see other folks dinin' wi' my things an' this ruff haint big enough to kiver tew fam'lies. The' haint no ruff big enough."

"Wal, I s'pus so, an' I cal'late we'll haffer sell out. We could live long o' brother Joel's darter over tu Adams. Her man's tol' me time an' agin 'at we'd be more'n welcome."

"An' be laid on the shelf like a cracked platter 'at haint trusty tu be used an' jes' stays there an' gethers dust. An' you've allus felt as if you wanted tu walk your own floor

boards no matter if they be short an' narrer, an' I do' know but I sh'd feel lunsome, myself." As she spoke Asenath Goodwin looked from the door at her flower bed close to the little brown house, already brave with pinks, sweet peas and "sturtions" in bloom. "Haow nice my mornin' glories be comin' on sence you watered 'em so good. Ther's lots o' life fer ev'ything in that 'ere spring water."

"I never c'l'd see what possessed father tu pitch on sich a mis'able right o' land when he hed the hul tawn tu pick aout on ef it want fer that spring. He did hev judgement on that p'int, fer the' haint another sech spring nowhere. I sh'd hate dreffly tu part with 't."

"I know ye would, it's so full 'o life when it's fresh brought." As she spoke she poured a dipper of the clear spring water into the basin of peas, swashing them about with her hand and skimming off the imperfect ones that floated upon the surface. "It don't seem as 'ough I c'l'd ever relish no other water, I've drinked it by spells ever sence I was a leetle gal an' fust begin a goin' tu school an' we use tu stop an' drink aout on't ev'y mornin' an' night an' coum up here noons tu eat aour dinner when it was pleasant. Laud! I c'n see jest haow my face usetu look in 't when I knelt daown an' drinked aout on't when I was a leetle snip of a gal, an' when I got growed 'most up, my cheeks a wrinklin' up an' a smoothin' aout wi' the ripple an' my teeth a mixin' up wi' the white pebbles in the bottom an' my cheeks an' hair wi' the shadders o' the red an' yaller leaves so 's 't I couldn't tell which from t' other. Laud, they don't look much as they did then! The wrinkles stays all all the time, an' the teeth is perty nigh gone an' the hair an' the cheeks, they're shadders o' dead beech leaves 'at 's ben snowed on. Marry sakes! what a humbly ol' critter I be!" She laughed with a pathetic attempt at mirthfulness and a disregard of lost youth as she glanced at her double in the unflattering looking-glass.

"No, no," said Jerry in a comforting voice. "You look jes' as well as ever you did an' harsome is 'at harsome does', an' that means you ev'ytime. So there!"

A flush of ruddy color shone through the dead leaf tint of the old wife's cheeks and her face brightened with a smile.

"You're jest a talkin', father."

"It's gospel truth," said he. "The' can't

nob'dy say but what you've done harsome."

"Mebby I've tried tu du as nigh right as I knowed haow but laud knows, I've fell a good ways short ou' 't," she answered with a sigh and then after a little silence, said. "But that don't signify! I don't see haow we're a goin' tu sell the place if we want tu. The' haint nob'dy wants tu buy it, erless it's some o' them French, an' I can't stan' the idee o' them a gabbin' an' a swearin' an' a dancin' in the haouse, like's not in the square room where aour little Jerry was sick so long, an' makin' it all smell o' oniuns the hul endurin' time."

She cast a fond look around the neat room, the white-washed walls, the scoured wood-work and the spotless floor, then took a sniff of its cleanly odors of sound old unpainted pine and of fresh lime and the faint savor of wholesome cooking, mingled with wafts of tanny and old-fashioned pinks and camomile that came in through the open windows.

She noticed the fly trap of two shingles, smeared with molasses on the inner surfaces, hung on one of the hooks in the ceiling. Going over to it, she clapped its valves together with grim satisfaction.

"I ben a studyin' on 't consid'able," said Jerry, his eye dwelling on the fly trap whither they had followed her movements with slow interest, "an' I kinder cal'lated we'd better see that Fitch feller an' hev him put it in his paper. Like 'nough that 'ould fetch someb'dy 'at we'd be willin' tu hev buy it."

"Like 'nough mebby it would, an' it 'ould be someb'dy 'at 'ould 'preciate the spring. I shouldn't expect nothin' but what these creetous 'ould let the' hosses an' cattle trample an' rile it all up."

"I guess I'll g'wup an' git a pa'ful," Jerry said, overcoming the stiffness of his joints with a sudden effort and rising to his feet. He washed his hands at the sink with a liberal allowance of soft soap till cleaned of garden soil and got the fingers into neighborliness with each other and himself, remarking of the water, "It suds julluck rain water." Taking the pail he hurried away to the spring, as if to forestall such disecration as his wife foretold.

A path worn hard and smooth between borders of knotgrass and plantain led to the famous spring that beneath a great fern-crowned rock of red sand stone bubbled and seethed like a boiling pot, into a pebbled basin rimmed with a rank growth of ferns and

mint, that was scarcely parted where the water stole silently to widen into a little brook that went babbling merrily on its stony way to the river. A big bullfrog sat embowered on the brink winking in solemn contemplation, till Jerry stooped to fill the pail, then plunged in with a dissatisfied croak and jerked across the pool, disturbed and magnified by the rumpled water till he reappeared in proper person on the other side to regard the frequent intruder from a safer point of view. At the double splash of frog and pail, a score of minnows flashed like a flight of bronze and silver arrows, shot beneath the water and disappeared in the crevices of the rock. The old man sat the filled pail on the flat stone where he stood and took repeated draughts from a birch bark dipper that was always kept at the spring, following each draught with a satisfied sigh.

The hain't another sech a spring o'water this side o' Jeruslum," and he replaced the dipper on the shelf of rock and looked down on the noiseless boil of the pool in the pride of ownership. "Cold 'nough in summer tu make your thrut ache, an' warm as milk in winter an' 'nough on't tu water a thousan' yoke o' oxen. A farm 'at 's got sech water out tu fetch suthin' if it wont raise white beans."

He took up the pail and with frequent shift of it from hand to hand, stumped back to the house where with fresh proof of its quality the praises of the spring were again sounded.

"It don't seem's if I c'l'd live where I couldn't

git a holt o' that 'ere spring water," Asenath Goodwin said, drinking the last of it in her tumbler, as the two sat at the table after their comforting dinner.

"Wal, we can't live on jest spring water if it is the best the' is."

"I know that, an' aour dinner haint ben all col' water, nuther. Them peas an' pertaters is jes' 's good fer victuals as the spring water is fer water." "So they be, cooked as you cook 'em," her husband said more cheerfully and with hearty good will.

"Then agin, think o' hom' where all the drinkin' water comes through pump logs a losin' all its life or wus still in lead pipe full o' p'isen, an' like 'nough comin' f'm a brook er a river 'at takes all the dumpin's of a village er tew."

"It fairly makes me dry tu hear ye talk, 'Senath,'" and Jerry poured out a tumblerful of the precious water and held it up to admire the purity of the liquid before drinking it.

As his wife deftly cleared the dinner away and Jerry settled himself on the old lounge for his customary after dinner rest, she quietly remarked:

"Like 'nough when you git up, father, you'll feel like goin' tu see that 'ere printer feller." Receiving no reply she presently asked, "What price 'ould you put on the place if you was ast?"

"Not, no price! I wouldn't part wi' that 'ere spring fer its weight in gold," answered Jerry Goodwin decidedly.



VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



A TYPE OF THE FAIR WOMEN OF VERMONT.

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SECRET HISTORY OF THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

BY COL. BENNETT H. YOUNG.
[WITH NOTES BY THE EDITOR.]

[The secret history of the St. Albans Raid as contained in the archives of the late Confederate States of America, has never been published in *THE VERMONTER*. It forms a very interesting chapter in the history of the eventful raid on St. Albans, October 19, 1864. The article that follows mainly consists of official documents which have appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal, with a brief statement by Col. Young. It is published in *THE VERMONTER* so that our readers may know how the raid was planned and executed by the Confederate government and its emissaries in Canada.]—Editor.

MY connection with the St. Albans Raid is shown by official documents and legal decisions which I rely upon for my conduct in the matter.



BENNETT H. YOUNG.

Acting under these orders, I have nothing to regret, explain or modify.

With these official documents, I think I can safely commend my conduct at St. Albans to the opinion of all honorable men. I was held prisoner in the Montreal jail until April 6, 1865, and was then, by an order of Chief Justice Smith, released. Judge Smith was then the highest judicial officer in Canada, and recognized as one of its most distinguished jurists. After my release at Montreal, in April, 1865, I was arrested and taken to Toronto, Canada, and charged with violating British neutrality,

by organizing an armed Confederate force on Canada soil. Some noble Canadian friends became my sureties on a \$20,000 bond. For



ROUNDING UP CITIZENS ON THE PARK.

ten months I demanded a trial, and at last the authorities were compelled to release me, admitting that there was no evidence whatever against me. Excluded by the amnesty proclamations of President Johnson, I was forced to live in exile in Europe until 1868, when I was allowed to return to the United States, and I was thus by reason of the raid kept from Kentucky for three years after the war. The United States used every possible effort to have me returned to this country. If so, I would



SEIZING HORSES ON MAIN STREET.

have been put to death, as were other men, like Captains Beall and Davis engaged in similar enterprises.

The official documents relating to the St. Albans Raid appear below:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, June 16, 1864.

SIR:—You are hereby informed that the President has appointed you First Lieutenant, under the Act 121, approved February 17, 1864, in the Provisional Army in the service of the Confederate States, to rank as such from the 16th day of June, 1864. Should the Senate at their next session advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly.

Immediately on receipt hereof, please to communicate to this department, through the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, your acceptance for non-acceptance of said appointment, and, with your letter of acceptance, return to the Adjutant and Inspector-General the

exceed twenty in number from those who belong to the service, and are at the time beyond the Confederate States.

They will be entitled to their pay, rations, clothing and transportation, but no other compensation for any service which they may be called upon to render.

The organization will be under the control of this department, and liable to be disbanded at its pleasure, and the members returned to their respective companies.

JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., June 16, 1864.

To Lieut. Bennett H. Young:—Lieutenant, you have been appointed temporarily First



TELLER ST. ALBANS BANK TAKING OATH OF ALLEGIENCE
TO C. S. A.

oath herewith inclosed, properly filled up, subscribed and attested, reporting at the same time your age, residence, when appointed, and the State in which you were born.

Should you accept, you will report for duty to

JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

LIEUT. BENNETT H. YOUNG,
ETC., ETC., P. A. C. S.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., June 16, 1864.

Lieut. B. H. Young is hereby authorized to organize for special service a company not to



RESCUE OF BANK OFFICERS FROM VAULT.

Lieutenant in the Provisional Army for special service. You will proceed without delay by the route already indicated to you and report to C. C. Clay, Jr., for orders. You will collect together such Confederate soldiers who have escaped from the enemy, not exceeding twenty in number, that you may deem suitable for that purpose, and execute such enterprises as may be indicated to you. You will take care to organize within the territory of the enemy, to violate none of the neutrality laws and obey implicitly his instructions. You and your men will receive transportation and customary rations, and clothing or commutation therefor.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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Louis E. H. Morgan

and in with the Conference of
of Armenia

" 32 For defense of St. Adams in

book in hand of Mrs. & Lewis Foster 6.074.30
Telegraphing from 21st Oct to date in
their behalf 30 00

Tax to Montreal (Order of Jack on)

summons of the court \$40.00

Advancings of Commer to Richmond 50

786563

Mem. for Lieut. Bennett Young, C. S. A.:—
 Your report of your doings, under your instructions of 16th June last from the Secretary of War, covering the list of twenty Confederate soldiers who are escaped prisoners, collected and enrolled by you under these instructions, is received.

Your suggestions for a raid upon accessible towns in Vermont, commencing with St. Albans, is approved, and you are authorized and required to act in conformity with that suggestion.

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
Commissioner, C. S. A.

I have a letter from C. C. Clay, Jr., written to me upon the eve of departure from Canada, commanding me to Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, for service in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate army. This was given

incursions on Union soil. The Confederate officers organized the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America, which included in its ranks several thousand rebel soldiers who had sought asylum in Canada. The purpose of the Confederate Government was to commit degradations on the Northern frontier by a system of terrorism so as to call back the Union troops to protect the loyal homes of this region, and by breaches of neutrality on the part of Great Britain to involve the United States and that power in warfare, hoping thus to secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Among the depredations planned was a raid upon St. Albans, the nearest place of any considerable size to the Canadian line in Vermont. Bennett H. Young was selected as the leader for this raid. He was a Kentuckian by birth and held a commission as First Lieutenant in



DEMANDING FUNDS FROM ST. ALBANS BANK.



SHOOTING OF E. J. MORRISON,

lest I might be captured and recognized in the department east of the Mississippi, in which case it was likely the Federals would have put me to death.

STORY OF THE RAID,

In the summer of 1863, S. R. Malloy, Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States of America, sent 27 commissioned and 40 non-commissioned officers to Canada for the purpose of organizing raids into the Union states along the Northern frontier. Among the Southerners engaged in the movement were C. C. Clay, Jr., George N. Saunders, Dr. Blackburn, Jacob Thompson, J. Wilkes Booth, and Bennett H. Young. Plans were formulated during the winter of 1863-4 for making

the Provisional Army in the service of the Confederate States. Acting under the authority of James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, C. S. A., Lieutenant Young organized for this special service a company of 20 soldiers who had escaped from the Union prisons and taken refuge in Canada. The time selected for the rebel attack upon St. Albans was October 19, 1864.

The story in detail of the Rebel raid on St. Albans from a local point of view has already appeared in *THE VERMONTER* from the gifted pen of Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, and therefore only a brief statement of the scenes that occurred on the afternoon of October 19, will be given at this time.

Lieut. Young, accompanied by two of his men, left Montreal by train on October 10 for

St. Albans, and upon their arrival in the village registered at the Tremont House. Two others of the command became guests of the American Hotel. On October 11 three more of the band arrived in St. Albans. The day before the raid six more came and on October 19 the remainder of the company joined their leader here. The names of some of the raiders were: Bennett H. Young, Squire T. Teavis, Alexander P. Bruce, Samuel E. Lackey, Marcus Spear, Charles M. Swager, George Scott, Caleb M. Wallace, James A. Doty, Joseph McGroty, Samuel S. Gregg, Dudley Moore, Thomas B. Collins, and Wm. W. Hutchinson. They were mostly young men of from 20 to 28 years of age.

The raiders were armed with large navy revolvers and had haversacks strapped to their

The fleeing raiders took the Sheldon road after leaving North Main street pursued by a number of mounted and armed citizens. An attempt to burn the highway bridge across Sheldon creek was made. The raiders crossed the Missisquoi river at Enosburg Falls and succeeded in reaching Canadian soil at Freightsburg. They were followed over the border by the pursuing party from St. Albans, who were in charge of Captain George P. Conger, a veteran of the First Vermont Cavalry. The raiders sought refuge among the inhabitants of this small Canadian village for the night. Meanwhile the Vermonters kept guard over the place, assisted by a detachment of Canadian militia. During the night an important message was received by Col. Redfield Proctor, then in St. Albans, from the War De-



FRANKLIN COUNTY BANK.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK.



ST. ALBANS BANK.

backs. The attack on the village begun about three o'clock in the afternoon, when Lieut. Young and his men appeared on Main street in military array and took armed possession of the business portion of the village. Simultaneous attacks were immediately made upon the three banks—the First National, the St. Albans Bank and the Franklin County Bank. At the same time the citizens upon the street were coraled upon Taylor Park and placed under guard. Shots were exchanged between the raiders and the citizens, and Elias J. Morrison, the contractor of the Welden House, was fatally wounded. C. H. Huntington and Lorenzo Bingham were slightly wounded. The banks were robbed of more than \$200,000. The raiders seized horses in the livery stables and on the streets and mounting them began their retreat towards Canada.

partment, signed by General John A. Dix. It read as follows: "Send all the efficient force you have and try to find the marauders who came from Canada this morning. Put a discreet officer in command, and in case they are not found on one side of the line pursue them into Canada if necessary and destroy them." These orders were entrusted to Mr. L. A. Drew, of Burlington, who delivered them in person to Captain Conger at Freightsburg. On receipt of this dispatch the pursuing party, assisted by Canadian officers, succeeded in capturing 14 of the raiders on Canadian soil with their plunder. The balance escaped to Montreal. Lieut. Young was among those arrested. The story of the trial of the raiders in Montreal before Judge Coursal and their discharge are familiar facts in the history of the St. Albans Raid.

Bennett H. Young is described as "an able lawyer and financier, a successful promoter of public enterprises, an engaging orator and conversationalist, a literateur and historian of no mean pretensions and a genial and companionable gentleman." Col. Young is at present a resident of Louisville and one of the leading



SHELDON BRIDGE SET ON FIRE.

lawyers of that city. The editor of *THE VERMONTER* is in possession of an interesting and attractive volume entitled: "A History of Jessamine County, Kentucky, by Bennett H. Young, President Polytechnic Society; Member Filson Club; Member Constitutional Convention, 1890; Author History of the Constiti-



ARREST OF TWO RAIDERS AT STANBRIDGE, P. Q.

tutions of Kentucky, of Battle of Blue Licks, etc., etc." Col. Young was at one time a Kentucky railroad president and has been a prominent figure in politics in the Blue Grass State. The above facts concerning the leader of the St. Albans Raiders have been gleaned from Kentucky newspapers and historical works.

VERMONT FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

Officers: President, Miss Helen Williston Smith, White River Junction, Vt.; vice-president, Miss Jennie A. Valentine, Bennington, Vt.; recording secretary, Mrs. Gertrude S. Davis, Rutland, Vt.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction, Vt.; treasurer, Mrs. Anna D. Pearl, Lyndonville, Vt.; auditor, Miss Mary E. Stone, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

LOCAL CLUBS.

Barre Clover Club.—President, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Averill; secretary, Mrs. Emma Parker.

Over the Tea Cups Club, Barre.—President, Mrs. Laura Morse; secretary, Mrs. Lenora Cutter.

Philomathian Club, Barre.—President, Mrs. Sue E. Jackson; secretary, Mrs. Louise Lozell.

Bennington Fortnightly Club.—President, Mrs. C. R. Seymour; secretary, Miss E. S. Abbott.

Boston, Mass., Daughters of Vermont.—President, Mrs. Sallie Joy White; secretary, Miss Mabel E. Houghton.

Brattleboro Woman's Club.—President, Miss Susan E. Clark.

Chester Review Club.—President, Mrs. Hattie B. Richardson; secretary, Miss Julia M. Richardson.

Enosburgh Falls Ladies' Village Improvement Society.—President, Mrs. J. M. Jeffords; secretary, Mrs. E. F. Greenwood.

Island Pond Ladies' Literary Club.—President, Mrs. J. W. Thurston; secretary, Miss Clara C. Howes.

Johnson Oread Literary Club.—President, Miss Mattie Baker; secretary, Mrs. Anna Jones.

Lyndonville Lyndon Woman's Club.—President, Mrs. Cornelia C. Trull; secretary, Mrs. Susan E. Balch.

Shakespeare Club, Lyndonville.—President, Mrs. H. E. Folsom; secretary, Miss Emerson.

Middlebury, The Century Club.—President, Miss Susan E. Archibald; secretary, Mrs. C. M. Fond.

Morrisville Woman's Club.—President, Mrs. A. M. Burke; secretary, Mrs. Laura F. Gleed.

Royalton Woman's Club.—President, Mrs. D. C. Stearns; secretary, Miss Lucia D. Skinner.

Rutland Twentieth Century Club.—President, Mrs. W. B. Clauson; secretary, Miss Lena A. Curtis.

The Progressives.—President, Mrs. J. B. Needham; secretary, Miss Mary S. Mead.

Unity Club.—President, Mrs. Dora Smith; secretary, Miss Florence Wood.

Shelburne Woman's Club of Trinity Church.—President, Mrs. W. A. Weed; secretary, Mrs. I. H. Deyett.

St. Johnsbury Woman's Club.—President, Mrs. Florence S. Stafford; secretary, Mrs. Laura P. Tyler.

Waterbury Philomathean Club.—President, Mrs. Belle G. Randall; secretary, Mrs. Emily E. Clark.

White River Junction Woman's Literary Club.—President, Miss Helen W. Smith; secretary, Mrs. Jennie S. Wheeler.

Fortnightly Club, Middletown Springs.

Hypatia Club, Waterbury.

Athena Club, Barre.

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OBITUARY.

TRUMAN C. PHINNEY.

TRUMAN C. PHINNEY, for thirty consecutive years Sergeant-at-Arms at the State House, Montpelier, died at his home, December 16. He was widely known and universally respected and esteemed. He served the State and the people faithfully and efficiently for many years, and his familiar form will be much missed about the Capitol.

Truman C. Phinney was a native of Middlesex, where he first saw the light of day April



TRUMAN C. PHINNEY.

11, 1827. His father's name was Elisha Phinney and his mother Priscilla Wentworth. He received his early training in the district schools of the town and worked on his father's farm until he was 17 years of age, when he became anxious to learn a trade and went to Brandon, where he became employed in a jeweler store and became proficient in the jeweler trade.

He went to Montpelier in 1849, and entered the jeweler business with Capt. A. A. Mead, under the firm name of Phinney & Mead, and continued in business with the firm until 1856, when Mr. Phinney sold out his interest to his

partner, and started alone in the same business.

He continued alone until 1863, when he sold the business to Stephen Freeman. He then went to California, where he remained a year, returning again to Montpelier and engaging in business with Denison Dewey under the firm name of D. Dewey & Co. He sold his interest to Mr. Dewey in 1869 and immediately thereafter purchased the Ballou book store.

He remained in that stand for sixteen years carrying on a book and stationery business, the store being known throughout the county as the Phinney book store. He disposed of the store in 1885.

Mr. Phinney was elected sergeant-at-arms in 1870 and held the office for 31 consecutive years. He was also custodian of the property and deputy secretary of State.

Mr. Phinney superintended the preparation of the grounds for the new State library building, the introduction of the new system of heating and ventilating at the Capitol building, and looked after numerous extensive repairs that have been made about the structure during the time he has been identified with its care. His acquaintance during his long term as sergeant-at-arms made him more familiar than any other man with all sections of the State. He was ever faithful and conscientious in his work, which has been attested to by the successive elections he received by the Legislature.

As a citizen of Montpelier he will be long remembered for the years he has devoted to educational matters, having been for a quarter of a century a member of the school board as one of the trustees of the Washington county grammar school. In Masonic circles he was equally as prominent, having been identified with local masonic orders for nearly forty years. For seven years he held the position of Master of Aurora Lodge, and for fourteen consecutive years that of Thrice Illustrious Master of Montpelier Council, Royal and Select Masons.

Mr. Phinney married Miss Sarah E., daughter of William S. and Adeline P. (Howe) Barnes, of Albany, Ill., September 11, 1855. Beside a widow, three daughters and a son survive, Mrs. Mary A. McIntyre, of Rutland, Jennie P. and Anna W., of Montpelier, and Robert T., a cadet at Norwich university.

The funeral was held from Christ Church, December 17, Rev. A. N. Lewis officiating.



(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

VERMONT SCHOOL MASTERS' CLUB.

Officers: President, N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction; vice-president, F. E. Prichard, Randolph; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Roscoe, Waterbury; executive committee, Principal Isaac Thomas, Burlington, Principal M. W. Downing, Bellows Falls, and Superintendent C. L. Simonds, Bennington.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Officers: President, S. H. Erskine, Rutland; vice-president, F. A. Wheeler, Fair Haven; secretary, E. G. Ham, Montpelier; treasurer, W. D. Parsons, Woodstock; executive committee, H. J. Standard, Barton, N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction, W. A. Beebe, Morrisville; legislative committee, O. D. Mathewson, Barre, F. E. Prichard, Randolph, and E. L. Ingalls, Hyde Park.

COUNTY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce, of Middlebury.
Bennington County, F. P. Davison, of Bennington.
Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor, of Hardwick.
Chittenden County, J. E. Al'en, of Westford.
Essex County, E. W. Wright, of Lunenburg.
Franklin County, H. E. Rustedt, of Richford.
Grand Isle Co., Mrs. Leonora Marvin, of Albion.
Lamoille County, E. L. Ingalls, of Hyde Park.
Orange County, F. E. Prichard, of Bradford.
Orleans County, E. G. Baldwin, of Barton.
Rutland County, W. P. Abbott, of Proctor.
Washington County, O. D. Mathewson, of Barre.
Windham County, H. D. Ryder, of Bellows Falls.
Windsor County, H. Dressel Jr., of Springfield.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN VERMONT.

BY JOHN L. ALGER, PRINCIPAL OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, JOHNSON.

(Third Paper.)

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

THE establishment of free schools by the commonwealth revealed as never before the need of trained teachers to instruct the young, and out of this need developed that unique institution — the State normal school.

It is a matter of more than passing interest to Vermonters to know that in 1823, in the town of Concord, Vermont, was instituted one of the first training schools for teachers that came into existence in this country. One historian, in speaking of the principal of this school, says: "Mr. Hall is the pioneer in the work which most distinguishes recent from early schooling in the United States."

The value placed upon normal training in this country to-day may be judged by the action of the United States Government in the Philippines, where the organization of a public educational system was accompanied by the establishment of a normal school to prepare teachers for the common schools.

A reasonably fair test for general educational progress in a State is that public recognition of teaching as a profession which finds expression in the support of normal schools for the technical training of teachers. In this connection the following table, compiled from the most recent data available, is of interest. As will be observed, it indicates the amount of expenditure per capita, and also per dollar of the wealth of the State, for current expenses of the normal schools in each of the New England states.

State.	Number of Schools.	Appropriation for Current Expenses, 1888	Expenditure per Capita of Population, Census 1880.	Expenditure per Dollar of Wealth in the State.
Maine,	4	\$ 31,000	.0469	\$.000063
New Hampshire,	1	10,000	.0266	.000031
Vermont,	3	16,500	.0496	.000062
Massachusetts,	10	266,500	.1190	.000095
Rhode Island,	1	54,000	.1563	.000107
Connecticut,	3	60,000	.0804	.000072

It is well understood that a State normal school, in the common acceptance of the term,

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is unlike all other schools in its primary function, which is distinctly that of preparing teachers to render good service in the public schools of the State. The State supports common schools as a measure of public safety in the interests of good citizenship. It supports normal schools as a measure of educational safety in the interests of good teaching. With this fundamental point of difference between normal and other schools, it naturally follows that there must be essential differences in requirements, methods, ideals, and equipment. Were this not true, any good high school or academy might fully perform the office of a State normal school, whereas, in view of the specific nature of the training required in each, this is plainly as impossible as it is for a really good normal school to adequately serve the purpose of a high school as well.

The proper preparation of teachers for satisfactory work in the elementary schools includes not only a thorough mastery of the ordinary subjects of instruction, and a firm grasp of educational principles and methods, but to these must be united practice in applying principles in actually teaching the subjects to children, for by practice alone can efficiency in teaching be acquired.

Under the system which obtained in the earlier days of normal schools, when much attention was given to the study of educational theory, and relatively little to its practice, the first schools taught by the inexperienced graduate became the real practice schools of the country. But the popular opinion of the present time, which recognizes in every department of professional and technical training the urgent necessity for supplementing theory by practice, does not overlook the importance of training teachers at the outset to do, as well as to know. Hence the fully equipped model and practice school has become an indispensable adjunct to the work of a State normal school, and the increased efficiency of normal school graduates in practical school work

furnishes abundant evidence of its value.

As the Vermont State normal schools are now constituted, each has an excellent model and practice department, where normal pupils not only observe regular class-room work conducted by highly trained teachers, but are required, under skilled supervision, to perform a stated amount of successful teaching before being allowed to graduate. The practice schools are not new to our normal schools by any means, but each year has seen a strengthening of this department. The increased appropriation granted in 1899 has made possible



JOHN L. ALGER.

substantial and needed gains in this important direction.

Another feature of the present work is the increased value of the course of study resulting from the higher standards for admission which have been made possible by the addition of a preparatory year to the length of the course. This change is a most significant one from the fact that it brings the schools directly within the reach of every young person in the State. Whatever the advantages of the

home school, these may be supplemented by the work of the preparatory year. The normal school and the rural school are thus brought into closer relation to each other.

The regular work of the Vermont normal schools requires two years. Pupils may be admitted to this course on examination at the school or at any of the regular teachers' examinations of the State, or they may be admitted on any teachers' certificate granted in the State, except a limited certificate of the third grade. Those whose preparation is not sufficient to enable them to enter this course may be admitted to the preparatory class, where the work is especially adapted to their needs. Graduates of approved high schools may complete the course in one year. The work of this year consists of reviews of subject matter, the study of pedagogy, and practice in teaching.

Another recent change concerns what is called the Higher Course. Graduates from the lower course may now secure life certificates by taking an additional year's work at the school. That is, they may secure ten-year certificates in this way, and the law allows life certificates to be granted without examination,

at the end of the ten years, to those who have taught successfully for 200 weeks on ten-year certificates.

The past eight years have witnessed a remarkable growth in the normal schools throughout the country. Massachusetts and Rhode Island have in this time more than doubled their appropriations for this phase of educational work. During the period from 1894 to 1898, New York and Wisconsin, states pre-eminently distinguished for the excellence of their common schools, increased their appropriations for normal schools respectively from \$332,000 to \$440,000, and from \$140,000 to \$300,000. Higher standards for entrance and graduation are everywhere prevailing. The policy of the most progressive cities and larger towns is to refuse to employ teachers who are not normal or college graduates. That in our own State the demand for normal graduates greatly exceeds the yearly supply, indicates an enlarged public conception of the close relation which good normal schools bear to those most important sources of civic strength—good public schools.

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1902.

FEBRUARY

NUMBER.



THE VERMONTER A STATE MAGAZINE

Captain Charles E. Clark,

THREE PORTRAITS—The Oregon and other Illustrations.

Cabinet Ministers from Vermont,

(SIX PORTRAITS.)

Gen. John G. McCullough,

SKETCH AND PORTRAIT.

Vermonter's Abroad,

NATIVES OF VERMONT IN OTHER STATES—By Walter B. Gates.

Childhood Days,

POEM—By John H. Flagg.

Educational Article,

BY PRINCIPAL C. H. MORRILL.

Vermont's Fair Women.

Vermont Scenery.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY PROOFS THAT

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MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 30, 1901.

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C. L. WILLOUGHBY,
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Urbana, Ill., June 29, 1901.

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Prof. Dairy Husbandry.

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United States " "	.0138, " ".109
Gain of U. S. over DeLaval, ".0034	".012

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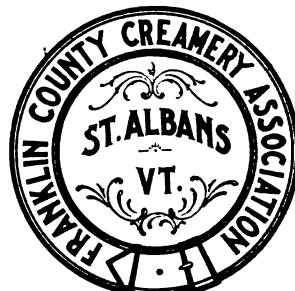
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[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

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ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1895.

STANDARD FORM ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1901.

THE VERMONTER.

An Illustrated State Magazine

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RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

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St. Albans, Vermont.

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The advertisement features a circular emblem at the top with the word "ALBANY" in an arc above a stylized "AEC" monogram. Below this is the company name "ENGRAVING CO." in large, bold, serif capital letters. Underneath, the services offered are listed as "ILLUSTRATING, DESIGNING, — ENGRAVING. —". At the bottom, the location "ALBANY. N.Y." is written in a decorative font. The entire design is framed by a decorative border.



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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VII.

MARCH, 1902.

No. 8.

VERMONT'S ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

BY C. S. FORBES.

MARCH is a red letter anniversary month for Vermont. Upon its monthly calendar are indelibly recorded three of the most important events in the history of the State. It was on March 3, 1775, that the Westminster Massacre occurred—when the first blood in the American Revolution was shed. On the same day, in 1778, the first election under the Constitution of the Independent State of Vermont was held. On March 12, the same year, the new State Government was organized, at Windsor. The 4th day of March, 1791, witnessed the admission of Vermont as a State into the Federal Union. In view of these facts THE VERMONTER suggests that a day be set apart in the month of March each year for the commemoration in the public schools of these historical events. The anniversary occasion might fittingly be designated "Vermont Day," and the day of its observance made March 4—the date of Vermont's admission into the Union.

The history in detail of the admission of Vermont into the Union has never been published in THE VERMONTER. The present month, therefore, seems a proper time in view of the proximity of the 111th anniversary of Vermont's Statehood to tell the story of the event.

The most interesting and impressive statement of the circumstances connected with the event is contained in the eloquent oration delivered by the late Hon. E. J. Phelps, at the dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument, August 19, 1891. The following is an extract:

"In 1791 Vermont's long controversy reached an end. The justice of her cause

gradually made itself felt, both in Congress and in the Legislature of New York. It came to be seen that her right to self-government ought not to be denied, nor her institutions overthrown, nor the lands of her people taken from them, and that such results could only be attained by a war of extermination. Her demands were finally conceded. An amicable

Congress of the United States:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Began and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the fifth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for the Admission of the State of Vermont into the Union.

THE State of Vermont having petitioned the Congress to be admitted a member of the United States, As it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That on the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the said State, by the name and style of "the State of Vermont," shall be received and admitted into the Union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February the eighteenth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

DEPOSITED among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

J. G. M. ———
Fac-simile of the original Act of Congress admitting Vermont into the Union, on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Montpelier.

adjustment was made with New York, and a hundred years of unbroken friendship between these neighboring States has long obliterated all trace of the old-time bitterness. On the 18th of February, 1791, an act unanimously

adopted by Congress for the admission of Vermont to the Union was signed by the hand of Washington.

So came Vermont at last, a hundred years ago, into the sisterhood of the States. Latest of existing commonwealths to join it; first accession to the old Thirteen. No remnants of colonial magnificence adorned her approach. No traditions of Old World aristocracy gave distinction to her presence or grace to her society. No potency in national politics attracted the parasites of the hour. The luxuries of wealth were unknown to her. For the elegance of high culture she had found little opportunity. Rustic and shy, but picturesque, shadowed by the memories of a trying experience, unconquerable in spirit, proud of her untarnished history, and half reluctant to surrender the independence that had cost so much and been cherished so long. But she came to remain."

The Assembly of Vermont called a convention to consider the expediency of joining the Federal Union. The convention met at Bennington, January 6, 1791, and it was finally determined four days later, by vote of 105 yeas to 2 nays, to make application to the Congress of the United States for the admission of Vermont into the Union. The Act and Resolutions of the Convention ratifying the Constitution of the United States follow:

Act and Resolutions of the Convention, transmitted to the General Assembly of Vermont and the President of the United States.

STATE OF VERMONT.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of Vermont.

Whereas, by an Act of the Commissioners of the State of New York, done at New York, the Seventh day of October, in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, every impediment, as well on the part of the State of New York, as on the part of the State of Vermont, to the admission of the State of Vermont into the Union of the United States of America, is removed:—In full faith and assurance that the same will stand approved and ratified by Congress:—

This Convention, having impartially deliberated upon the constitution of the United States of America, as now established, submitted to us by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont passed October the twenty-seventh one thousand seven hundred and ninety, Do, in virtue of the power and authority to us given, for that purpose, fully and entirely approve of, assent to, and ratify the said Constitution; And declare that, immediately from, and after, this State shall be admitted by the Congress into the Union, and to a full participation of the benefits of

the government now enjoyed by the States in the Union, the same shall be binding on us and the people of the State of Vermont forever.

Done at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, the tenth day of January, in the 15th year of the Independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

Hon. Nathaniel Chipman and Lewis R. Morris, Esq. (later a member of Congress) were appointed commissioners to attend Congress, and present the request of the State for such admission. The Commissioners immediately entered upon the duties of their appointment and on February 18, 1791, nine days after General Washington had submitted to Congress Vermont's petition, the approval of an act of that body was made, by which "Vermont shall be received and admitted on March 4, 1791," thus being the first State that was admitted into the Union, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The appointment of Federal officers in Vermont followed.

From the Vermont Gazette of March 21, 1791 the following is taken:—"The President of the United States has appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate the following officers in Vermont:—

Noah Smith, Supervisor of Excise and Import. Nathaniel Chipman, Judge of the District of Vermont.

Stephen Jacob, District Attorney.

Lewis R. Morris, Marshal of the District.

Stephen Keyes, Collector of the port of Alburgh."

In the table of Federal officers of the State given in the Vermont Legislative Directory the first District Attorney is given as Charles Marsh in 1797, the first Marshal as Dr. John Willard, (of Middlebury), in 1801, and the first District Clerk as Frederick Hill in 1791, the year of the State's admission.

The first United States Senators in Congress were Moses Robinson (first class) and Stephen R. Bradley (second class) in 1791; the first Representatives Nathaniel Niles and Israel Smith in 1791; the first Presidential Electors, in 1792—Vermont casting her vote for Washington and Adams—were Samuel Hitchcock, Lemuel Chipman, Lot Hall and Paul Brigham.

The first State officers after the admission were Thomas Chittenden, Governor; Peter Olcott, Lieut-Governor, Samuel Mattocks, Treasurer, and Roswell Hopkins, Secretary of State.

THE VERMONT FLAG.

BY G. G. BENEDICT.

THE first Vermont flag of which there is any record was the Stars and Stripes, with the addition of the word "Vermont." This was adopted, by act of Legislature, in 1803.

Is it the fact, then, that Vermont, during the fourteen years of her existence as an In-

officers as they should choose," fight under no distinctive ensign? The Colonies, previous to the Declaration of American Independence, used the English flag with such added emblems as they chose. But Vermont was never a Colony of England or of any other power.



FLAG OF VERMONT.

dependent Commonwealth, possessed no distinctive standard of her own? Did the regiment organized in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Continental Congress on the 23d of June, 1775, recommending the employment in the Continental Army of "those called Green Mountain Boys, under such

The infant commonwealth asserted its full sovereignty in 1777, and maintained the assertion until its admission to the Union in 1791. The time was one in which the pomp and ceremony of war and of civil state was by no means disregarded. Can it be that during this period there was no Vermont flag?



UPLAND PARK IN MIDDLE RIVER VALLEY.—WESTERN SLOPE OF THE GREAT MOUNTAINS

The answer to this question must be that if there was such a flag, no record or description of it is extant. No act establishing such a flag appears on the early statute books. The records of the time have been searched in vain for any reference to such a flag. It is true that in Volume 39 of the manuscript State Papers preserved at Montpelier, is an entry, among sundry State expenses, of a payment to Levi Hill, June 3d, 1781 of £2, 12s. for "flag service." But this proves nothing. The flag for which the service was rendered by Levi Hill may have been the flag of the United States, or, and more probably, a flag of truce, under which Ethan and Ira Allen had been conducting negotiations with the British authorities in Canada, a few months previous, for the exchange of prisoners of war.

Calls for information in the possession of any one, relating to a Vermont flag previous to 1803, have been repeatedly published in the Vermont newspapers, and to no purpose. In 1895 a reward of ten dollars was offered, in a widely circulated journal, for "an authentic description of the flag of the Vermont Republic or of the flag of the Green Mountain Boys," but the reward was never called for; and up to this time no description, representation or definite reference to a Vermont flag has been found, of earlier date than the Act of October 31, 1803. This was in the words and figures following :

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that from and after the first day of May, A. D., 1804, the Flag of this State be Seventeen Stripes alternate red and white; that the Union be Seventeen Stars white on a blue field, with the word Vermont in capitals above the said Stripes and Stars."

This flag, of seventeen stripes and seventeen stars, was the flag of the United States of that time. Congress, in 1818, changed the flag to one of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with a provision that a star should be added to the blue field for each added State. But the flag of Vermont appears to have remained one of seventeen stars and seventeen stripes for about twenty years after, till October 20, 1837, when the Legislature repealed the Act of 1803, and the following took its place :

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that from and after the passage of this Act, the flag of this

State be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be one large Star, white in a blue field, with the Coat of Arms of the State of Vermont therein."

It is to be noted that while this act recognized the existence of a Vermont Coat of Arms, there had been up to that time no legislation authorizing a State coat of arms. The coat of arms in use consisted of an escutcheon taken from the State Seal, designed by Ira Allen in 1778, bearing the pine tree, sheaves of wheat and cow, to which a stag's head had been added for the crest, in 1821, by Robert Temple, Secretary of the Governor and Council, in a design prepared by him and engraved for the commissions issued by Governor Skinner to the officers of the State militia.*

The State colors carried by the First regiment which Vermont sent to the front in the war of the Rebellion, bore the State coat of arms on a white ground. It was brought back to Vermont, and is preserved in the State House at Montpelier. The State colors subsequently carried from 1861 to 1865, by

*"The heroes of the single star,
The doe's head and the pine."*

bore the State coat of arms on blue silk, and the names of the respective regiments, to which were added, as the war went on, the names of the battles in which the regiment or battery had taken an honorable part. And not one of these flags, from first to last, was yielded in action to the enemy.

The war had been in progress for a year and a half when a committee of the Vermont Historical Society, consisting of George W. Benedict, Norman Williams and Charles Reed, called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that there had been as yet no authoritative designation of a State Coat of Arms. In the memorial addressed to the House of Representatives, November 21, 1862, the committee said :

"The investigations of the society lead to the belief that the devices of our Coat of Arms and the State Seal rest wholly upon usage and tradition; and that there is no law, resolution or order extant, establishing the same."

"Some of the devices now in use appear in the first Seal of the State, impressions of which we have as early as May, 1778; since that time the devices have changed with the fancy

*The button worn by Officers of the Infantry regiments of the Militia for several years thereafter, bore the stag's head surrounded by the words—"Vermont Militia."

of every officer that had occasion to procure a new die to impress an official character upon State documents.

"The object of your memorialists is, not to *change*, but to *fix* and *establish* by law. Their mission is to ask the General Assembly that the emblems now emblazoned upon our State Flag, and under which our sons now go forth to battle, may be as constant and unchanging as the mountains they portray; and that the devices of the Seal, that attest the power and the faith of our State upon official papers, may remain forever, unaltered.

"We ask that precisely the same emblems, reminding of homes among Green Hills, and that are already of historic renown, may glad-

den the eyes and incite the hearts of Vermonters 'till the last syllable of recorded time.'"

The result of this memorial was the enactment of chapter 131 of the General Statutes of 1862, entitled: "Of the State Arms, Seal and Flag."** This chapter, in connection with the State Arms and Seal, re-enacted the State Flag, in the form and with the description that had been given to it in the Act of 1837. This remains the law at the present time.

And such may the flag remain, unchanged and untarnished, during the coming generations.

*The chapter was drafted by the late George W. Benedict, of Burlington.



WINTER SCENE, NEAR MONTPELIER, VT.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF MAPLE SUGAR.

BY CLARENCE PORTER COWLES.

VERMONT is distinguished in the world for the production of two things—men and maple sugar. The noble record of the former is common knowledge to all Vermonters; but that the latter also has a history of much interest is little known.

Along with maize and tobacco, maple sugar had its origin among the Indians. For time unknown before the white man came to this continent, the aborigines drew the sap of the maple tree and distilled therefrom a sweet

legends, beautifully told by the late Rowland E. Robinson :* "While Woksis, the mighty hunter, was out one day in search of game, his diligent squaw Moqua busied herself embroidering him some moccasins. For the evening meal of her lord, she boiled some moose meat in the sweet water from the maple tree just by the wigwam. Becoming interested in the pattern of the bear she was working, she forgot the moose meat and the "sweet water" boiled away to a thick brown



Photo by Cutler, Burlington.

EXHIBIT BY THE VERMONT SUGAR MAKERS' MARKET, AT BURLINGTON, FEB. 5, 1902.

syrup. The Hurons and Ottawas of Canada, the Abenakis and Algonquins of Vermont and New Hampshire, the Mohegans of Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, the Six Nations of interior New York, the Susquehanas of Pennsylvania and the Iroquois of Ohio all knew of this art. Wherever the white people came in contact with Indians in a region where the maple tree grew, they found them making this saccharine substance, and it was from them that the white people learned the process.

The probable way in which the Indians discovered this art is contained in one of their

syrup. When Woksis returned he found such a dainty morsel ready for his supper as he had never before tasted. The great chief eagerly devoured the viand, licked the kettle clean, and then went out and told his tribe that Kose-kus-beh, a heaven sent instructor, had taught Moqua how to make a delicious food by boiling the juice of the maple. And, the discovery soon became known among all the Indians."

Baron Lahotan, a French traveller, writing in 1749, says, speaking of the Indians of

Canada: "If the savages have not like us the art of making wine, they know how to draw from the maple a delicious drink and a sugar almost as good as ours."

To get the sap the Indians with their tomahawks cut a long slanting gash in the tree. Below the lower end of this gash a notch was



OLD WAY OF TAPPING TREES.

cut to hold a chip along which the sap would flow. The sap was caught in a birch bark dish or a closely woven basket and boiled in an earthen pot. A small quantity of dark syrup thus produced was the Indians' only supply of sugar. Imagine ourselves limited in this necessary of life to a little taste each spring, and we can think what a delicacy their maple sugar must have been to the Indians. In the syrup they mixed up their coarse corn meal and made cakes; and upon going a long journey they would pack these cakes in baskets and take them for provisions.

The first white people to make maple sugar were the Canadians. The colonists at Quebec and Montreal very soon noticed the Indians notching the trees in the spring, found out what they were doing and imitated them. A Frenchman writing in France as early as 1709 about his visit to Canada says: "The maple I speak of has an excellent sap. No lemonade or cherry liquor has so good a taste, nor is there any drink in the world more wholesome. Sugar is made of this sap and a syrup so valuable that no better remedy to strengthen the chest has ever been found."

It was only after pioneers from the Massa-

chusetts Bay and New York settlements had pushed back into the forests that these colonists seemed to have learned about the wonderful property of maple sap. They, too, learned the art of making maple sugar first hand from the Indians. Says an early writer speaking of the making of maple sugar by these colonists: "They owe that resource to those savages to whom they have often given death in exchange for their kindness." What a boon to the families scattered in the wilderness, far from store and with little to exchange, to have this necessary of life and luxury for the mere gathering! It was like the manna of old to them. The methods of these woodsmen in making this sugar were as crude as those of their Indian teachers, and the product very poor. They made only just enough to supply their own family wants, for the people in the towns disdained this dark stuff and used the better tasting and more aristocratic "muscovado" of the West Indies.

It was in a noble endeavor to suppress slavery that maple sugar gained for itself both intrinsic merit and renown. The Quakers down in Pennsylvania in their turn learned



PREPARING TO BOIL DOWN SAP.

from their Indian friends how to get sweetness from out the maple tree. These good people accepted this as a heavenly admonition to renounce the "sugar of the Isles" which was "sprinkled with the tears and blood of slaves," and from very early they used no other sugar than that of the "innocent maple."

MAPLE SUGAR GROVE.—GATHERING SAP.



With the idea of stopping the slave trade by substituting maple sugar for cane sugar and thus destroying the principal demand for slave labor, they undertook to supply the people of the towns with their sugar of freedom, and make its use general. Says a writer in 1788 in a letter to a friend : "Providence, my friend, seems to have placed in the bosom of a continent that slavery has sullied and tormented most cruelly, two great means which ought inevitably to work its (slavery's) destruction ; that is, the society of which I have spoken to you (the Quakers) and the sugar maple. * * * * * I wish there were formed from North to South a holy coalition to accumulate the product of that divine tree."

In order to successfully compete with the cane sugar the primitive process of making maple sugar was perfected and its quality greatly improved. Holes were bored into the trees with augurs in place of the cruel gashes ; the syrup was now boiled down into cakes ; then it was discovered that by stirring the sugar while it cooled, it could be grained. The sap was kept clean, more care was taken not to burn it, and as the cane sugar of those

one time permitted no other sugar than the maple to be used in his household, and had a grove of maple trees set out at "Monticello" so he could make it for himself. Nor was this grand undertaking confined to America. Maple trees were transplanted into France, Italy, Germany, Austria and England, and a quite extensive production of maple sugar contemplated in these countries. The King of Austria granted a subsidy for this enterprise



SUGAR PARTY IN-DOORS.



AN OLD TIME SUGAR PLACE.

days was not the flavorless white article we have today, these Quakers succeeded in perfecting maple sugar so that it compared favorably with the best cane sugar then made. Thus, in conferring a blessing upon others, was maple sugar itself blessed.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, this movement started by the Quakers became widespread and earnest. Thomas Jefferson at

and a bounty for the product. In fact, quite a quantity of maple sugar was actually made in parts of Europe.

At the request of Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State and President of the American Philosophical Society, Benjamin Rush, a noted physician and scientist prepared a very interesting and thoroughly scientific paper upon the production and use of maple sugar, which was read before the philosophical Society in 1791. Some extracts from that paper may be interesting to show how maple sugar was looked upon at that time. After telling in what section of the country the tree was found, about the flow of the sap, and the process of gathering and boiling it down, he compares maple sugar with that of the cane. In the first place he says that compared with the sugar made in the West Indies the maple is cleaner. "It is prepared in a season of the year when not a single insect exists to feed upon it or to mix its excrements with it and before particles of dust can float in the air. The same observation cannot be applied to West India sugar. The insects and worms that prey upon it and, of course, mix with it.

compose a page in a nomenclature of natural history. I shall say nothing of the hands which are employed in making the sugar of the West Indies, while maple sugar is made by persons educated in habits of cleanliness." As to the quality of maple sugar, Dr. Rush says he had submitted tests to many, among whom was Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, and they could perceive no

farmers of Connecticut had made from the sap a drink which they used instead of rum. But he adds: "Should the use of maple sugar become more general in this country, it may tend to lessen the inclination or supposed necessity of spirits, for I have observed a relish for sugar and a sweet diet to be seldom accompanied by a love for strong drink." He expressed his feelings upon the slavery



Courtesy Central Vermont Railway. From "Summer Homes"

inferiority in its strength or flavor. While the manufacture of cane sugar was a costly process, Dr. Rush says: "The gift of maple sugar is from a benevolent Providence * * * * obtained by the frugal labor of a farmer's family, in a season when the pursuit of any agricultural duties is impossible." Besides sugar and syrup, he says that vinegar can be made from the late run of sap, and from the molasses a beer can be brewed. Also "the sap of the maple is capable of affording a spirit, but we hope this precious juice will never be prostituted." He says the

question and the relation of maple sugar thereto in this way: "I cannot help contemplating a sugar maple tree with a species of affection and even veneration, for I have persuaded myself to behold in it the happy means of rendering the commerce and slavery of our African brethren in the sugar islands as unnecessary, as it has always been inhuman and unjust." And he makes the sanguine prophecy that "in contemplating the present and opening prospects in human affairs, I am led to expect that a material part of the general happiness which heaven seems to have

prepared for mankind will be derived from the manufacture and general use of maple sugar."

Alas, that the fond hopes of the friends of the maple were not destined to be fully realized! Yet who can tell what it might have accomplished had it not been assailed by deadly enemies? For along with its contemporary, the red man, the maple was sorely persecuted by the advance of civilization.

Of all the trees of the forest the maple was the most valuable to the early settlers. At a time when coal still lay hidden in the earth, its wood furnished the best fuel for their greedy fireplaces. In the early days charcoal burning was a considerable source of revenue, and the maple made the best material for this. Then, too, it often occupied land wanted for cultivation and was ruthlessly cleared away. But even more than for all these purposes, it lost its life in the manufacture of potash. Not the only nor the most extensive use of the settler's great iron kettle was for boiling down the sap of the maple into sugar. The kettle was principally used in boiling down into potash the lye leached from wood ashes. Our own historian, Williams, says that in 1794 this was one of the most extensive and useful industries of our State. A botanist writing in 1817 upon the North American silva, says that "the ashes of the sugar maple are rich in alkaline principles and it may be confidently asserted that they furnish four-fifths of the potash exported to Europe from Boston and

New York." Thousands of acres of great stalwart trees were destroyed in this wasteful way.

With its existence thus sacrificed, driven back into the mountains and closely followed up their sides, the noble tree has lost much of its ability to perform its best function. The rich flavor of the sweetness of its sap is now known out in the world, but rarely, and even



SUGARING UTENSILS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

then it is so smoothened in baser stuff that of the true substance little is present save its name.

Such is some of the romance of the early history of maple sugar. Born of the Aborigines, adopted by the pioneer colonists, and natured by the Quakers; ministering to the wants of the poor and striving to free the oppressed but receiving harsh treatment, and ill deserved.

To the Green Mountain State belongs the honor of furnishing the maple its safest refuge and best home, and of producing the greatest quantity of its pure product. Well may we cherish this grand old tree and be proud of sending forth to the world a product so perfectly typical of purity, sweetness and self-sacrificing kindness.



SUGAR ON SNOW.

Most of the illustrations which appear in this article are from photographs furnished through the courtesy of Mr. A. D. Cochran, of Jericho, Vt. Mr. Cochran makes a specialty of this kind of photographic work, and is prepared to fill all orders received.



VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

E. M. BARTLETT.

BY PORTER H. DALE.

HON. E. M. BARTLETT, of Brighton, is a man fortunate in the qualities inherited from his ancestors, and in the conditions that have surrounded his own life.

He was born about forty years ago in the town of Morgan, to which his great grandfather Bartlett, after his discharge from the Revolutionary army, had brought his family, when the township had recently been surveyed through the primeval forest, and where, his maternal grandfather Buchanan had come from Scotland.

On the stony hillside farm overlooking beautiful Seymour Lake, a wealth of scenery abounds, but leaving the observation of this and reflecting on the fact that any mortal being could accumulate several thousand dollars as a farmer on this scenic elevation leads one to the source of some of the elements in the character of the grandson of Jarvis Bartlett.

Soon after the railroad was built through Island Pond, many of the enterprising descendants of the staunch old settlers of Morgan sought the better opportunities it afforded, among whom was the father of the subject of this sketch, and until his death about a year ago, Alvin Bartlett was one of the most marked individuals of the town of Brighton, devoted exclusively to his church, his family and his business.

Elvin M. Bartlett, after the usual preparation of the village schools, attended the quite noted Derby Academy, and later, took the business course at Eastman College.

He had grown up in, and become familiar with all the details of his father's store, and most naturally became the junior member of the mercantile firm of A. Bartlett & Son, whose business interests increased from year to year. On the decease of the senior member, a stock company was formed under the name of The Bartlett Company, with the surviving partner as its president. In this enterprise Mr. Bartlett has gathered about him several

young and ambitious men of experience in the business, and under his supervision they are operating at present, one of the largest and most finely equipped department stores in northern Vermont.

Mr. Bartlett has always had a peculiar interest in all classes of humanity and his business relations have brought him in contact with men under various conditions, yet he has learned to make himself cordially agreeable and to accept happily the eccentricities of others, and in the commonest transactions of life he conducts himself in such a manner that men are glad to meet him. His social nature brought him early into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who advanced him from year to year till he held the highest position of the order in the State.

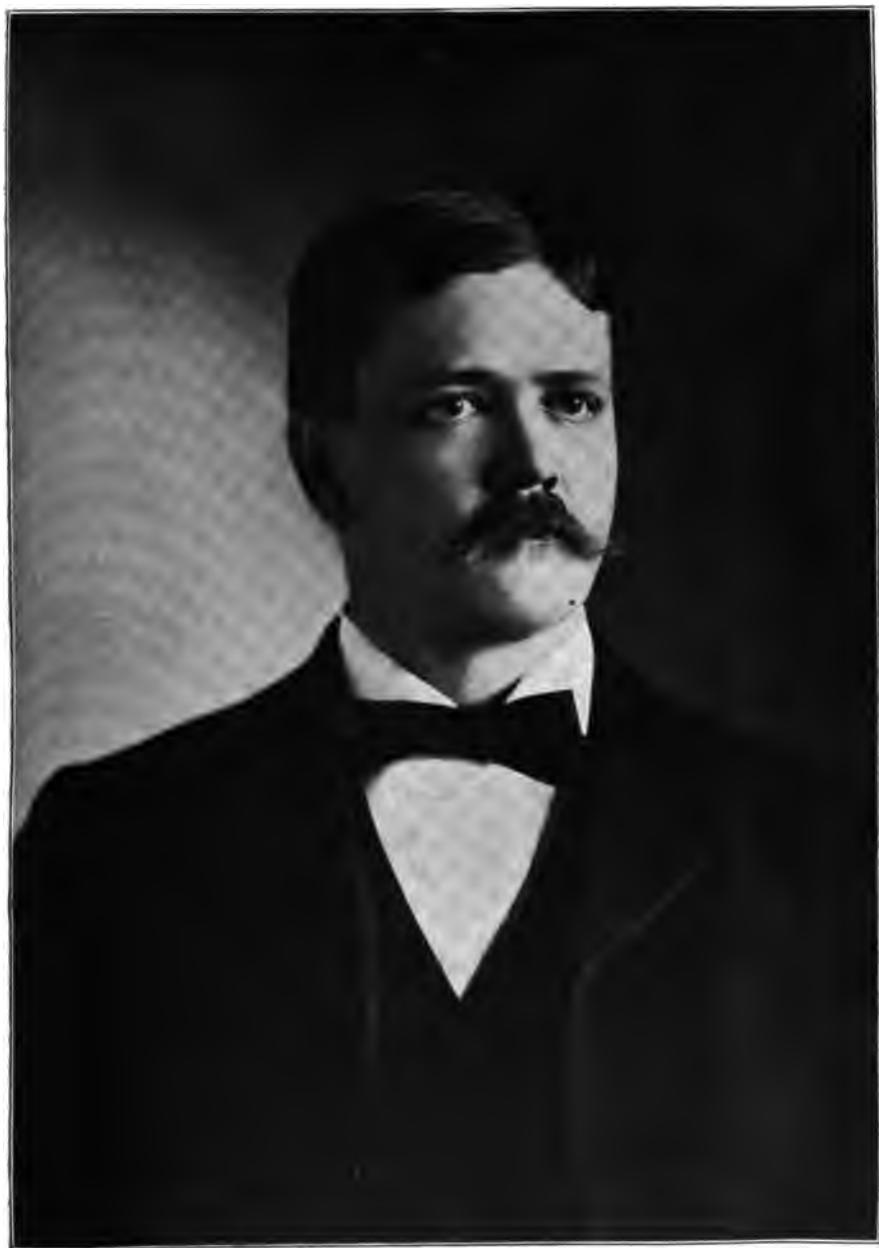
It was natural that he would take a lively interest in politics, and be very pronounced in his views, and zealous for the interests of his party, all of which brought him, almost without opposition, to the representation of his town in the House, and of his county in the Senate.

He has also served by appointment on the board of directors of the State's Prison and House of Correction, and was a delegate to the last Republican National Convention.

He has been associated with many local enterprises, and at present is a director in the Island Pond National Bank, and, besides his mercantile business, is carrying on extensive lumbering operations, with mills at Island Pond and Norton, and is operating the largest farm in this section recently purchased by him of A. M. Stetson, of Boston.

About eleven years ago Mr. Bartlett married Sarah E. Felcher of Hyde Park. Philip Alvin, about six years old, is their only child.

It may well be said of him: He appreciates his endowments, has preserved his powers, knows the value of perseverance, is strong in the faith of his fathers, and apparently is entering upon many pleasant and successful years.



E. M. BARTLETT.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

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JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK.

BY BESSIE AINSWORTH SAFFORD.

ALTHOUGH but five years of age when he left Vermont, Joseph Weeks Babcock, now the Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin, retains a warm interest in his native State. And if he is proud of Vermont, she can justly be proud to claim as a son a man who, by his own superiority has gained the position both in the business world and in politics which Mr. Babcock now occupies.



JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK.

As success has come to him wholly by his own labors, a brief view of his career may be interesting. His career, however, has not yet reached its zenith, and his friends predict for him still greater honors in the future.

Joseph Weeks Babcock was born in Swanton, Vermont, on the 6th of March, 1850. His father was Ebenezer Wright Babcock, and his mother Mahala, the daughter of Hon. Joseph

Weeks of New Hampshire, who was a member of the 24th and 25th Congresses—1836-40. The subject of this sketch, who was the youngest of a family of four children, accompanied his parents on their removal to the State of Iowa, in 1855, and there on a farm in Butler county, he resided until 1861. Within this period he attended the local district school, and acquired a rudimentary knowledge of the ordinary English branches. In 1861 the family removed to Cedar Falls, Blackhawk county, where he continued his studies in the public schools, supplementing the instruction received there with a brief course in the neighboring college at Mount Vernon.

At the expiration of his school days, Mr. Babcock entered the employ of his father, who owned and operated a lumber yard at Cedar Falls. When this business was sold to Weston, Burch & Company, of Dubuque, he entered their service in a subordinate capacity. Fifteen years later he was the active manager and largest individual stockholder of that firm's successor, the great logging and manufacturing enterprise, the Necedah Lumber Company.

In 1872 Mr. Babcock removed to Dubuque, where for the ensuing six years he was employed by the lumber firm of Ingram, Kennedy & Day, now the Standard Lumber Company. In 1878 he purchased an interest in the business of the lumber firm of Weston, Burch & Company, his former employers, and the firm title of Burch, Babcock & Company was then assumed. In 1881 Messrs. Burch and Babcock purchased a controlling interest in the old firm of T. Weston & Company of Necedah, Wisconsin, thereon incorporating the business as the Necedah Lumber Company, of which Mr. Babcock was elected secretary, and continued as such for seventeen years.

Mr. Burch left the details of the active man-

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agement to Mr. Babcock, and it is no detraction from the former's reputation as a business man and financier to say that to Mr. Babcock's indomitable industry and perseverance is largely due the success of the enterprise. Cautious and conservative, he at the same time possesses energy and promptness of resolution, a business sagacity and patience which enable him to master the minutiae of details; a grasp of mind that reaches far beyond the exigencies of the moment and added to these the loftiest principles of integrity govern every transaction.

With those in his employ, Mr. Babcock has ever maintained a lively sympathy, showing at all times an unmistakable regard for their feelings and rights. That this is appreciated by his employees, is evidenced by the fact that during his entire business career he has never had to encounter a strike among his workmen, although retaining in his employ from two to six hundred men. Mr. Babcock understands and can personally attend to every detail of his business, and knows the capabilities, achievements and value of each particular man in his employ, but he always put good men in charge and trusts them. His rules are simple and his orders few. "Always keep your tools sharp, boys, and never go into camp without plenty of supplies," is about all he ever says to his camp foremen.

Among those concerned in the great lumber industry of the northwest he was the pioneer in insisting that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and all employees should be paid in cash, and that the wages of those in his service should be as high as any one else paid for similar labor.

Activity in public affairs and a strong political adherence were inevitable in a man of such characteristics, and not long after he took up his abode in Necedah, he was elected president of the village. In 1888 he was elected to the Wisconsin General Assembly in which he served as chairman of the committee on corporations; and in 1890 was re-elected at a time when very few of the republican candidates were successful in the State. As a member of the legislature his strong personality made itself felt by all with whom he came in contact, and he was ever ready to use his influence in the support of those measures which seemed to him for the public good.

In 1892 Mr. Babcock was nominated by the republicans of the Third Congressional District

of his State, comprising the counties of Adams, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Richland, Sauk and Vernon as their candidate for Congress. He defeated his democratic opponent by a majority of 3,000 votes, and became a member of the 53rd Congress. He has since been elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Congresses by much larger majorities from the same district. He served as a member of the committee on the District of Columbia in the 53rd Congress, but in the 54th Congress was appointed chairman of this committee, and it is in this important position that his influence has been widely felt through each succeeding Congress. Mr. Babcock is also a member of another important committee—that of Ways and Means.

During his first year in Congress, Mr. Babcock was chosen vice-chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, and upon the resignation from Congress of Hon. John A. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, who was chairman of that committee, he became his successor. For this position he is peculiarly fitted by reason of his rare executive ability and systematic habits, which he has carried with him into politics, as shown by the able manner in which he conducted the campaign in 1894, which resulted in the overwhelming defeat of Democracy in November of that year, and the restoring to the Republicans the control of Congress. He was re-elected chairman of this committee and has successfully conducted the Congressional campaigns of 1896, 1898 and 1900.

In 1898, thinking perhaps he might be a candidate as United States Senator, Mr. Babcock determined to resign the chairmanship of the National Republican Congressional Committee, but President McKinley hearing of this decision made a strong personal request, almost a demand, that it be reconsidered, setting forth the great necessity for a Republican Congress to deal with the grave questions growing out of the Spanish War and the annexation of Hawaii, all undertaken by a Republican administration. "I think, Mr. Babcock," urged the President, "that the country requires and perhaps has a right to require you to sink your personal wishes and plans and take the chairmanship again at this critical time, and carry us through if possible. You can do it if it can be done." Of course Mr. Babcock reconsidered, and with his whole heart and soul took hold of what he regarded

the most perplexing and burdensome campaign of the generation, determined to win, if human exertion could win, and thus justify the President's confidence, and do what had not been done since the rebellion—save the administration in an "off year" from the general hostility of an opposition Congress.

In Congress Mr. Babcock is both popular and successful. His constituents and those who call upon him regarding matters pertaining to public business, find him accessible at all times, and ready to hear them, and if possible give them the required aid. A thorough man of affairs, he is one of those clear headed, constructive, able business managers, whose persistent industry, comprehensive grasp of details and power to marshal them for practical results, make him invaluable in committee, where legislation is perfected and all important measures prepared.

In appearance Mr. Babcock is bulky and strong; his cheeks are rosy; his dark eyes steady and honest; his manners unusually quiet and reserved; his greetings frank and

cordial; his intercourse attentive and kindly, and his atmosphere is that of one who is accustomed to win that which he undertakes. Mr. Babcock always listens attentively, remembers fully, judges promptly and acts decisively. His voice is low, and his conversation free from bluster, his sentences brief and conclusive. His capacity and disposition to work seem to be illimitable, and he accomplishes enormous results through a systematization of everything coming to his hands.

As has been said, Mr. Babcock is the artificer of his own fortunes; he is essentially a self-made man. No one owed less in early life to what is termed good luck. Every advancing step has been the legitimate result of foresight, integrity and cheerful labor. His prosperity is not accidental, but is owing to years of persevering industry, to a singularly quick perception of character, and to a native good sense and soundness of judgment which would have made him successful in any vocation he might have chosen.



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OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES CLAY HOUGHTON.

THE VERMONTER regrets to chronicle the death of Mr. James C. Houghton, a highly honored and esteemed citizen of Montpelier and one of the foremost financiers of Vermont. Mr. Houghton was President of the largest financial institution in the State—the National Life Insurance Company—and for many years had been closely identified with the moral, educational and business interests of the Capital. He was universally recognized as a broad minded, public spirited citizen.

The essential characteristics of James C. Houghton were absolute honesty, a faculty for constant work, fidelity to every trust, and a certain charming personality, which, coupled with many acts of kindness, brought and held him the friendships of men.

The following announcement is self-explanatory :

"HOME OFFICE,
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

It is my sad duty to announce that President James C. Houghton died at Naples, Italy, on the 4th day of March, 1902, of what was supposed to be *angina pectoris*. With Mrs. Houghton and a party, consisting of Mrs. James T. Phelps, Mrs. J. Howard Edwards and Mr. James T. Phelps, his life long friend and business associate, he sailed from Boston on the steamship Commonwealth on the 12th day of February last. It was his intention after twenty-five years of practically uninterrupted attention to business, to take a long vacation and rest abroad. Cable messages from Gibraltar and Naples duly announced the arrival of the party and all well. On the 4th of March, however, came the unexpected word from Mr. Phelps that President Houghton had died suddenly at Naples on that day, and that by same steamer they would return to Boston with the president's remains. This unlooked for, sad intelligence has placed the entire office under the ban of a great sorrow in which it will be joined by all who knew the president and the man. The steamship Commonwealth is scheduled as due at Boston on Monday the

17th day of March. Notice of arrangements for the funeral can therefore not be issued until later.

JOSEPH A. DE BOER,
Vice-President.

March 4, 1902."

James Clay Houghton was born at Peter-sham, Worcester County, Mass., September 2, 1841. He was the son of the Rev. James C. Houghton, a Congregational minister and



JAMES C. HOUGHTON.

Julia (Morton) Houghton. His early education was received at home and in the academy at East Windsor Hill, Conn. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, from Amherst College, class of 1862, after which for a period of two years, he studied law. Previous to his entering college, in 1857, his father's family moved to Vermont and took up their residence at Chelsea. After serving a short time as Deputy Clerk of Orange County, he was offered and accepted the cashiership of the Orange County National Bank, at Chelsea. In

1871, he moved to Montpelier and became the cashier of the First National Bank. In 1874, Mr. Houghton accepted a directorship in the National Life Insurance Co., and in 1885 he entered its office as treasurer of the company, from that time forth until the day of his sudden death, taking a direct and prominent management of its affairs. He was elected vice-president in 1897 and president in January, 1901. For a period of twenty-eight years he had been intimately and influentially identified with this institution, devoting to its work and progress the best part of his life and all energies. He lived to see the results of his work in but a single year of personal administration, the most extensive in its history. Besides this close office connection, Mr. Houghton for many years ably served his city on the Board of Public Instruction as its treasurer. In 1886 he represented Montpelier in the Legislature. He was constant in taking a deep personal, but not always demonstrative interest in State affairs, frequently serving as a delegate to County, District and State Republican conventions, and was thus in touch with and of the prominent men of the State. Mr. Houghton attended Christ (Episcopal) Church, but continued always in the faith of his father, a Congregationalist. He was president of the Wood Art Gallery, a director of the First National Bank and a trustee of the Washington County Grammar School. He was also governor of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars, first vice-president of the Vermont Historical Society, and a member of Mt. Zion Commandery, Knights Templar. In 1869, he married Miss Grace R. Blackwell, of Philadelphia, Pa., who survives him as do their two children, Edward Rittenhouse Houghton, of Cambridge, Mass., and Grace Morton Houghton, of Montpelier. He is also survived by a brother, Joseph S. Houghton, of Stamford, Conn., and a sister Julia M. Houghton, of Montpelier.

REV. EZRA H. BYINGTON, D. D.

THE death of Rev. Ezra H. Byington, D.D., of Newton Mass., removes a distinguished and honored Vermonter, and one of the leading Congregational clergymen of Massachusetts.

Dr. Byington was born in Hinesburg, Vt., September 30, 1828, graduated from the University of Vermont in 1852, from which insti-

tution he received the degree of D. D., in 1890. He entered Andover Seminary and was graduated in the class of 1857, of which the late Rev. Dr. Hazen and Rev. Messrs. L. H. Cobb and Richard Cordley and Prof. J. Henry Thayer were other notable members. He was ordained in 1859, and his first pastorate was at Windsor, Vt., where he remained until 1869. For a year he then served as acting pastor of the American Presbyterian Church in Montreal. From



REV. EZRA H. BYINGTON, D. D.

1871 to 1878 he was pastor of the Congregational Church at Brunswick, Me. After a year and a half of residence in Andover, he was called to Monson, where he remained until 1887. Subsequently he served as librarian of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

As historian of the Congregational churches of Hinesburg, Windsor and New Haven, Vt., he early showed an interest in New England beginnings that he never lost, and during the last years of his life, after he ceased to bear pastoral burdens, the fruit of his long years of study of New England history began to appear in books, which won from the ablest American and English critical journals praise of an unusual sort. *The Puritan in England and New England* (1896) and *The Puritan as a Colonist and Reformer* (1899) are books relative to Puritanism which have unusual merits of style, as well as breadth of thought and

accuracy of information. His book, *The Christ of Yesterday, To-day and Forever*, is a collection of sermons issued in 1897, in which are brought together his views on the message of the pulpit of the time. Frankly recognizing the impossibility of retaining some of the old views and much of the old terminology, he insisted strongly on the duty of emphasizing the personal responsibility of all men and the supernatural elements of the gospel. He was loyal to the denomination to an unusual degree, deeply interested in its procedure, faithful in attendance on its major and minor meetings and full of wise counsels.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS.

BEINGAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS, Esq., the eminent bibliographer died March 5, at his residence "The Sheaves" Surbiton, in the outskirts of London, England, after a protracted illness.

Mr. Stevens was born in Barnet, Vt., February 19, 1833, being the tenth of the eleven children of the late Henry Stevens and Candace (Salter) Stevens. He was of a family having many branches and distinguished members in America. His father, known in his time as "the Vermont Antiquarian," was a well known collector of letters, documents, books and relics relating to the New Hampshire Grants and the Commonwealth of Vermont; the founder and first president of the Vermont Historical Society; and a prominent citizen of our State.

Mr. Stevens inherited the love of books which made his father and his elder brother, Henry, famous. When but sixteen years of age he was assistant to Dr. Gustavus Loomis, the State librarian, and before he was twenty-one had been assistant clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives, and deputy Secretary of the State of Vermont. He entered the University of Vermont in 1853, but did not complete his course. In 1860 he joined his brother Henry, who was also a noted bibliographer, in London, where they conducted a bookselling business.

Mr. Stevens for many years had been prominently known throughout America and Europe as United States despatch agent at London, and a purchasing agent for various American libraries. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquarians, of the Society of Arts, of the

Zoological Society, a member of the Societe d' Histoire Diplomatique, a correspondent or honorary member of the Connecticut, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Vermont Historical Societies, of the American Antiquarian Society, and the American Historical Association. With a staff of assistants Mr. Stevens had been engaged more than thirty years in making a manuscript chronology of and alphabetical catalogue index of American papers in many archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain, covering the period between 1763 and 1784. He made fac-similes of 2,107 important historical manuscripts in European archives relating to the period of the American Revolution 1773-1783, with descriptions, editorial notes, etc., consisting of twenty-five foolscap volumes. Only 200 copies were printed, one set having been donated to the library of the University of Vermont. This collection is a rich mine of information to the student of early American history. He also prepared a fac-simile, photographed from the original in the foreign office at Paris, of the manuscript codex of Columbus, "His Own Book of Privileges, 1902, with English Translations, etc." He published "The Campaign of Virginia, 1781, being the Clinton-Cornwallis controversy, (2 vols.) Gen. Sir William Howe Orderly Book from June 17, 1775 to May 26, 1776, with a summary of the correspondence between the British government and General Howe. He had calendared for the royal commission on historical manuscripts the American portion of the Earl of Dartmouth's papers; the headquarters' papers of the British Commander-in-Chief in America, Generals Sir William Howe, Henry Clinton, and Guy Carleton, now preserved in the Royal Institution. He issued in January, 1901, a fac-simile of the unpublished British headquarters colored map of New York and environs (1782) 10 feet by 4 feet, which he had recently discovered in the war office at London. He had also been engaged in compiling unpublished manuscript papers pertaining to the provincial troops and to the loyalists during the American Revolution. Mr. Stevens had received the honorary degree of L.L. D., from the University of Vermont. He was united in marriage January 28, 1865, with Charlotte Whittingham, an artist, the daughter of Charles Whittingham a well known London printer.

GENERAL JULIUS JACOB ESTEY.

DIED AT BRATTLEBORO, VT., MARCH 7TH, 1902.

THE death of General Julius Jacob Estey removes one of the most widely known and popular citizens of the Green Mountain State. He was a distinguished leader in the business world and in military, political and religious circles in Vermont. In the financial and industrial world the name of Julius J. Estey was a synonym for honesty, integrity and success. General Estey was a splended

marked business ability. General Estey was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in January, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of that village, going from them, in obedience to a strong and inborn military instinct, to Norwich University, where, however, he took only a partial course, returning to Brattleboro to become a partner in the firm of J. Estey & Company which was then on the eve of its



*Photo by Howe,
Brattleboro.*

JULIUS J. ESTEY.

illustration of a progressive, enterprising, public spirited and patriotic American citizen. His death brings grief to numerous friends and acquaintances, and sorrow to all who were associated with him in public and private life.

Julius Jacob Estey was the only son of the late Jacob Estey, founder of the Estey Organ Company and a man of much native force and

great development. Had he followed his own youthful impulses, he would, even then, have cast his lot with the men who were then in the closing days of the struggle to preserve the Union. Upon the final organization of The Estey Organ Company he became the treasurer of the concern, his associates in business being his father as president, and his

brother-in-law, Levi K. Fuller, afterward one of the most active and most esteemed of Vermont's governors, as vice-president. The magnificent growth of the business brought great responsibilities upon the firm, of which General Estey bore his full share, and this the burden of the years, bringing as it had the death of his father in 1891, and of Ex-Governor Fuller in 1896, was largely increased. Since the death of Ex-Governor Fuller, General Estey had been at the head of the business, having associated with him his two sons, Colonel Jacob Gray Estey and Captain Julius Harry Estey.

On the business side of life General Estey had a large grasp of affairs, an acquaintance with men, broadened by much travel, such as few enjoy, and a natural tact in mingling with all sorts and conditions of men, while strictly maintaining his own individuality. No Vermonter enjoyed to a greater extent the confidence of his townsmen. He represented Brattleboro in the legislature of 1876, and was one of the senators from Windham county for the biennial term beginning in 1882. He was an active factor in the work of the Republican party of Vermont, was a delegate-at-large from Vermont to the Republican National convention in 1888, and was one of the active men of this State in the work of the Republican National League.

His large business interests and his activity in other directions did not prevent him from being a good and helpful Brattleboro citizen. His most notable local connection outside of his own firm had been as president of the People's National Bank, a position which he filled with ability ever since the death of the first president of that prosperous institution, in 1886. He was elected president of the Brattleboro Young Men's Association upon its organization in 1883, and had filled that office ever since, throwing himself actively into its work and sustenance. In the minor activities of the town and village, he always bore his full share of responsibility.

A devoted believer, like his father, in the polity of the Baptist church, he gave himself, without stint, to the work of that denomination, and was known at home and abroad as an active and devoted exponent of religious life. He had been president of the Baptist State Sunday School Association, and for several years past held the presidency of the board of

managers of the Vermont Baptist State Convention. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union, whose meetings in Boston, he attended once in every two weeks. A recent event, marking the prominent place which Gen. Estey held in the work of his denomination, was the public meeting held in Boston, on the first Sunday in October, to give godspeed to thirty missionaries about to depart to India, Africa and other foreign stations, when Gen. Estey presided.

But probably no religious or philanthropic work which he had ever done was so close to his heart, or brought him such personal satisfaction, as that which grew out of his intimate relations with the late Dwight L. Moody. General Estey was one of the men to whom Mr. Moody looked as a friend of his heart, to whom he confided his plans, and on whom he leaned as on a good right hand. General Estey had been the treasurer of the Northfield Seminary ever since that unique and uplifting institution was established by Mr. Moody. He helped forward its work in every possible way, as he had that of the boys' school at Mt. Hermon, of whose board of trustees he was a member. He had also been for several years the treasurer of the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River.

He was for a term of years the president of The Estey Piano Company of New York City. He was a director of the Estey Manufacturing Company, makers of furniture, of Owosso, Mich. He was also a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia.

General Estey's military record dates from his early manhood. With a young man's enthusiasm he organized the Estey Guard of Brattleboro in 1874, and was elected its captain and held that office until his election as lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Vermont National Guard, in 1881. He became colonel of the regiment in 1886, and in 1892 he was promoted to the command of the brigade, from which office he received his title, and this position he held until, in November, 1900, by his own recommendation, the general assembly of Vermont legislated the brigade organization out of existence. No man was ever more active and efficient in work for the National Guard, or set a higher ideal, or exerted a better influence upon the rank and file of our Vermont militia.

General Estey had been the treasurer of the

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Valley Fair, the greatest and most successful, as it is the most picturesque of all Vermont agricultural institutions, ever since its organization.

General Estey had always taken great interest in the history of Vermont and was a thorough patriot. He was an active member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and also of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont. He was elected president of the former Society in 1900 and re-elected in 1901, and held this office at the time of his death. At the last annual meeting of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution he was chosen a delegate to the Annual Congress of the Society to be held in Washington, April 30th, this year. General Estey did much as President of the S. A. R. to promote the interests of this society. Through his efforts the work of locating the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in Vermont was instituted and promoted, resulting in obtaining the names of nearly 250 who are buried in the State.

He was a member of Columbian Lodge of Masons and of Beauseant Commandery Knights Templar.

He married in 1867, Florence, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Gray, of Cambridge, N.Y., a woman who is loved and admired by everybody in the Brattleboro community. The Estey homestead has always been the center of a gracious and helpful social influence. The great grief of the life of General and Mrs. Estey came in the death of their youngest son, Guy Carpenter Estey, a boy of rare promise and endowment, in 1897. Two older sons already mentioned are in the harness of business life, diligently and successfully working to maintain and advance the traditions of The Estey Organ Company. A sister, Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, also survives him.

General Estey was the most approachable of men. His long association with men had given him wide and generous toleration for views and ways of life which differed from his own, and had made him in the best sense a citizen of the world.

The cause of General Estey's death was an affection of the heart.

The funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church, March 10. Many prominent citizens of Vermont were present at the obsequies.



MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN VERMONT.

MUNICIPAL Government in Vermont is the subject of a series of six or more articles to appear monthly in THE VERMONTER, beginning with the April number. The initial chapter will review the origin and growth of the system of local civil government in the State. A notable feature of this history will be brief articles on the problems of municipal government and the best methods of conducting city affairs. These papers will be contributed by present or former mayors of Vermont cities. The subjects to be discussed are as follows: Non-partisanship in Municipal Affairs; Value of Franchises to a City; How to Secure the Best City Officials; Proper Limitations to City Expenses; What Authority should a Mayor Possess.

A chapter will be devoted each month to a history of the municipal government of each

of the six cities in Vermont. The public and business interests of each city will also be noted. Each chapter will recite the facts connected with the incorporation and organization of the city and tell the story of the conduct of public affairs up to the present time. The public improvements made annually and the present condition of the schools, streets, sidewalks, sewers, water, fire and other departments maintained by taxation, will be described. The growth of the city in population and the increase in property valuation will be noted by years. A complete list of the mayors, aldermen and other city officers from the time the city was organized up to 1902 will also be included in the article. The history will be fully illustrated with half-tone portraits of the ex-mayors, and the present mayor, aldermen, and other city officers.

There will also be illustrations of public buildings and a map showing the streets of the city. The City of Montpelier will be the subject of the first chapter.

THE VERMONTER STATE DIRECTORY.

[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

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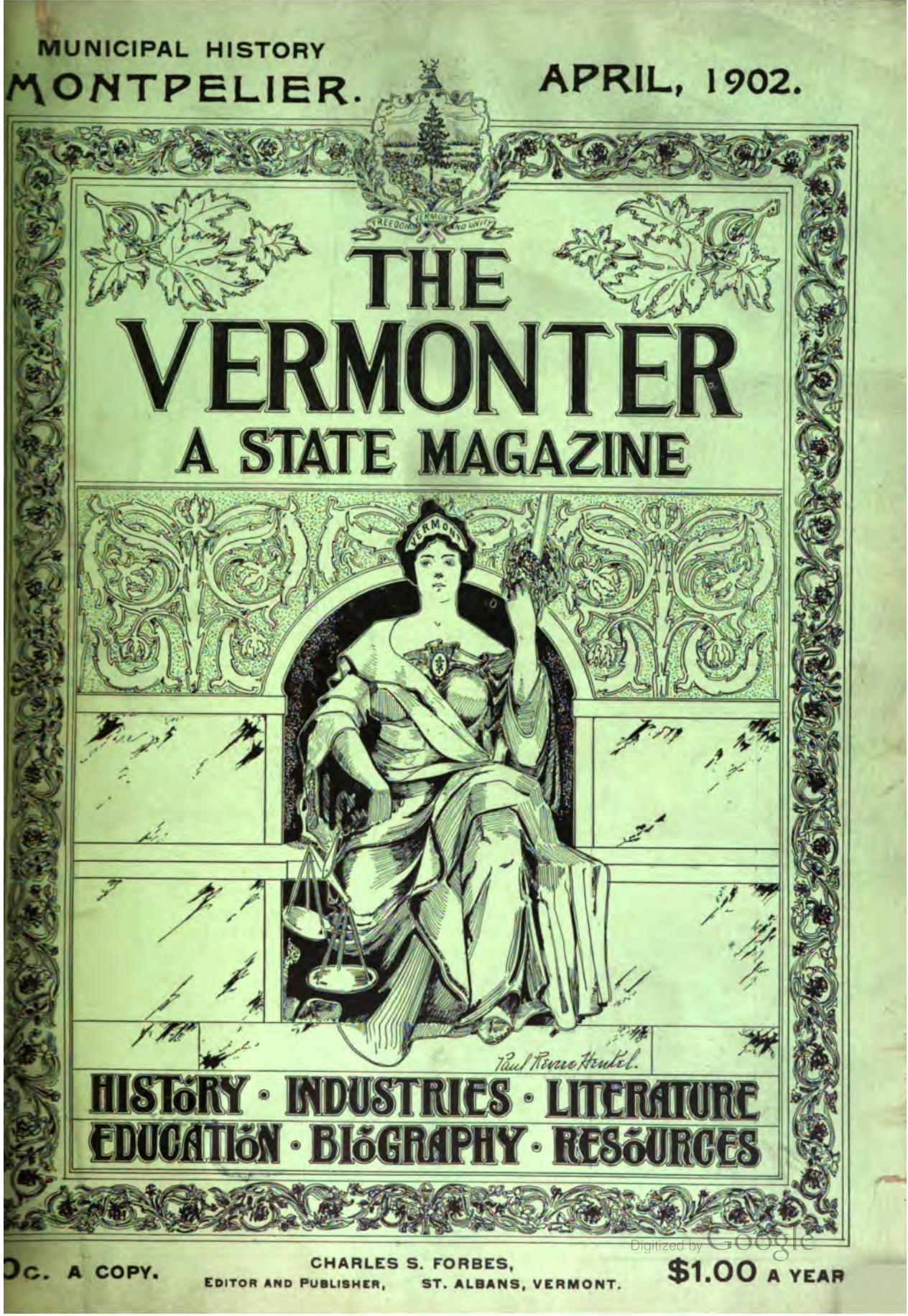
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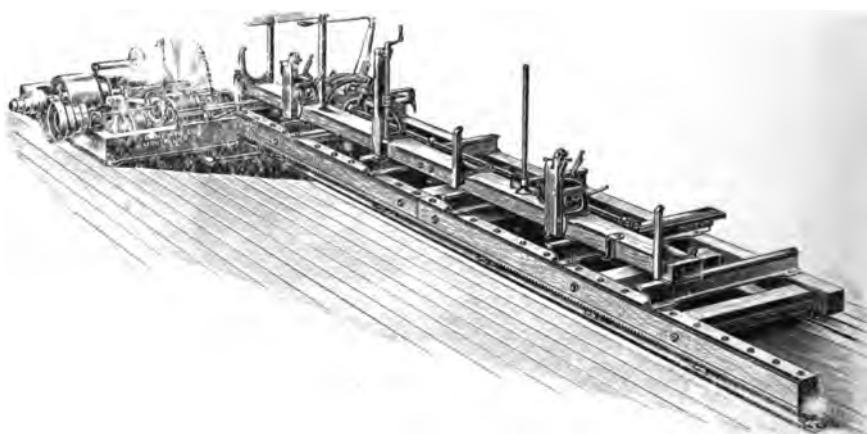
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An Illustrated State Magazine

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VII.

APRIL, 1902.

No. 9.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN VERMONT.—I.

THE New England Town Meeting of the 17th century was the genesis of civil government in the United States. The early English colonists inaugurated an original system of local self-government in this country when they organized themselves into separate societies or bodies for maintaining law and order. The "community of interest" idea was apparently the primary motive for organizing these primitive municipal governments. Each one was independent of the other because the wilderness separated them and stockades limited their boundaries. Every settlement was a religious as well as a civil body politic, with a church as its center. The people constituted the law-making power and frequently met to discuss affairs of common interest. These meetings were presided over by a moderator elected for that purpose, and the will of the people was executed by officers annually elected at the town meeting.

The towns experienced expansion as the Indians retired into the Wilderness, and the townships were gradually extended over a rural area of several square miles.

The evolution of this original system of town government established in the colonies was the foundation upon which the State was built as well as the Nation. Vermont was known as the wilderness until after the subjugation of Canada by the English. There were settlements by the French and English in the territory now known as the State of Vermont before the French and Indian Wars.

All of these settlements, however, were in the nature of a military fort or outpost. The first organized form of local government in the then New Hampshire Grants took place in 1762, when the town of Bennington was organized under a charter granted by Benning Wentworth, in 1749. This was the beginning of organized Anglo-Saxon self-government in Vermont.

Bennington did not long enjoy a municipal government alone, as numerous other town-

ships were chartered from time to time by Governor Wentworth. By 1764, Gov. Wentworth had issued charters for one hundred and thirty townships in what is now the State of Vermont. At the time of the admission of Vermont into the Union the number of towns had increased to one hundred and eighty-five.

Soon after Vermont became an independent State, the question of the disposition to be made of the ungranted land in the State was taken up. During the session of 1779 the Legislature formulated plans for the manner of making new grants. At the session of the Legislature in 1780, about fifty new townships were chartered. Charters continued to be granted for townships at the succeeding sessions of the Legislature until, in 1791, when Vermont was admitted into the Union, one hundred and eighty-five towns were on the map of Vermont. In 1850 there were two hundred and forty-four towns and one city in the State. Since that time a number of towns have been effaced from the map of Vermont by consolidation.

There are 240 towns and 6 cities in the State. Vermont was one of the first of the New England States to have a city within its boundaries. The Vermont Legislature, in 1788, incorporated the town of Vergennes with city privileges, and an organization was effected under this charter March 12, 1789. It was not however, until July, 1794, that a city government was organized in Vergennes under this act. Thus it was that Vergennes became a city thirty years before Boston, which maintained its town organization until 1824.

For a period of seventy years Vergennes enjoyed the distinction of being the only city in Vermont.

In 1865 Burlington became a city. From that period until 1892 no other city was incorporated. The Legislature of 1892 passed an act incorporating the city of Rutland, and in 1893 the third city was added to the list. Montpelier and Barre were incorporated as

cities in 1894, and their city governments were organized the following year. The charter for the incorporation of the city of St. Albans was passed in 1896, and St. Albans became a city in 1897. The acts incorporating some of these cities resulted in the readjustment of boundary lines and the organization of six new towns viz: So. Burlington, Rutland, W. Rutland, Proctor, Barre and St. Albans, making a net gain of three towns.

The State also has within its borders 43 incorporated villages and 57 incorporated school districts. Thus, it will be seen, that four systems of municipal government exist in Vermont—town, city, village and school—representing 346 independent municipalities, each having a separate corporate life.

Municipal Government in Vermont is the subject of a series of articles to appear monthly in **THE VERMONTER** in 1902. These chapters will be devoted to the history of the municipal government of each of the six cities in the State. Each chapter will recite the facts connected with the incorporation and organization of these cities and tell the story of the conduct

of public affairs up to the present time. The character of the public works and of the schools, streets, sidewalks, water works, sewers, etc., will be described. The growth in population, the property valuation, the rate of taxation and the financial condition of each city, will be noted by years. A complete list of mayors, aldermen and other city officers from the time the city was organized, up to 1902, will also be included in this history. Each chapter will be illustrated with half-tone portraits of the present mayor, aldermen and other city officers, and the ex-mayors. There will also be illustrations of public buildings and works, and maps showing the streets of each city. A notable feature of this history will be brief articles on the problems of municipal government and the best methods of conducting city affairs. These papers will be contributed by present or former mayors of Vermont cities. The subjects to be discussed are as follows: Non-partisanship in Municipal Affairs; Value of Franchises to a City; How to Secure the Best City Officials; Proper Limitations to City Expenses; What Authority should be vested in a Mayor and a City Council.



LATEST BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF MONTPELIER.

THE CITY OF MONTPELIER.

A MODEL MUNICIPALITY.



AMID the picturesque foot hills and mountains of central Vermont, surrounded by a panorama of surpassing loveliness, lies the modern and model City of Montpelier, the Capital of the Green Mountain

State. It is bordered by a region of mountains and valleys, of lakes and streams, of sublime solitudes and Athenian culture, of woodlands and meadows. Its attractiveness is world renowned, and while scattered to the four winds are its children, they still remember and pay just homage to their old home on the banks of the winding Winooski. All about are numerous scenes of storied or unsung beauty. This then, in brief, is the pen picture of the locality about Montpelier—the scene of historic incidents which are briefly noted as a proper preface to this article.

Montpelier was settled in 1787, by Col. Jacob Davis, an emigrant from Massachusetts. The town was formally organized in 1791, with a total population of one hundred and thirteen souls, of which but twenty-seven were legal voters.

In November, 1805, the town, which had grown apace, by an act of the legislature was made the Capital of the State. The site chosen for the State House was a part of the Jacob Davis estate, and was contributed by Thomas Davis, a son of Col. Davis, the founder. The town built the house in which the Legislature convened, in October, 1808. Its selection as the State Capital gave a great impetus to the growth and prosperity of Montpelier. The first Capitol, a somewhat primitive structure built of wood, was replaced in 1836 by a house of classic architecture, made of Barre granite. This building was destroyed by fire in 1857, but was rebuilt in substantially the same style the following year and occupied for the first time at the legislative session of 1859. The

building stands on an elevated site, in a spacious and terraced area. The entrance to the grounds and principal approach from State street is noble and commanding. The gateways, the fence, the grounds, and all their details are in keeping with the building and assist in giving to it that consideration it should have as a Capitol of a flourishing State. The ground plan has the form of a Greek cross. The distinguishing feature of the central building is a noble portico supported by massive granite columns, some seventy feet in height. The exceptional beauty of the State House and its grounds is the subject of remark by strangers visiting Montpelier.

The town derived additional distinction in 1811 by being made the shire of Jefferson—changed in 1814 to Washington county. In 1848, diverse material and political interests led to a division of the town by act of the Legislature. Thereafter the town of Montpelier, with an environing area of some 4,000 acres, retaining the old name, and the remainder received the designation of East Montpelier.

The Village of Montpelier was incorporated in 1855. In 1859 a Union School District was organized. A town, village and school district organization were maintained till 1895, when all were merged under a city charter.

The city of Montpelier was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature passed in 1894. The charter provided for a division of the new municipal territory into five wards, and the assuming of the liabilities and obligations of the town, village and union school district by the city of Montpelier. Provision was made for annual meetings of the legal voters and the election, or appointment, of certain officers.

The charter defined the powers and prescribed the duties of the mayor, council and various officers of the city. The original act of incorporation has been amended in many particulars during the past seven years. The most important amendments were made in 1898. Under one act an adjacent portion of the town of Berlin was annexed February 1, 1899, to the city and constituted ward six. Ward six comprises all that portion of the city west of the Winooski river. Another amendment provided that the mayor shall receive an annual

salary of \$300, and each alderman, \$150. Under the amended charter the terms of each of the six alderman were made two years, one half of the number to be elected in alternate years. This section took effect at the election of aldermen in wards one, two and three in 1901, and in wards four, five and six at the last election.

The first election under the new city charter was held March 5, 1895, when the following officers were chosen: Mayor, George W. Wing; aldermen, Ward 1, Charles F. Buswell; Ward 2, Theron F. Colton; Ward 3, William R. Weston; Ward 4, John V. Brooks; Ward 5, George O. Stratton; city clerk and treasurer, Timothy R. Merrill; city sheriff; Charles De

tion, or appointment of the officers provided for by the charter. The following officials were chosen: judge of city court, Melville E. Smilie; city attorney, William A. Lord; chief of police, John L. Tuttle; superintendent of water works, Joel Foster; superintendent of streets, Clark B. Roberts; health officer, D. G. Kemp, M. D.; city weigher, wood measurer and sealer of weights and measurer, Denison Taft; pound keeper, E. L. Putney.

The above list includes the names of a number of officers and commissioners elected by the old town, or village, who were continued in office, as their terms had not expired when the new city government was inaugurated.

In this connection it is interesting to note



A VIEW OF STATE STREET, 1902.

F. Bancroft. First constable, Thomas J. Keegan; second constable, Henry E. Hunt; listers, Fred A. Howland, Joseph G. Brown and Frederick P. Carleton; auditors, Albert W. Ferrin, Melville E. Smilie and Levi H. Bixby; overseer of the poor, E. M. Irish; city grand jurors, William A. Lord, John H. Senter and Frederick P. Carleton; school commissioners, J. H. Lucia, Thomas Marvin, John H. Senter, E. M. Guernsey and D. G. Kemp; commissioners of Green Mount cemetery, James W. Brock, Andrew J. Sibley, L. Bart Cross, Carroll P. Pitkin and Charles H. Heaton.

The new city government was formally inaugurated early in March, 1895, upon the organization of the City Council and the elec-

that the following city officials have served continuously since 1895, and are the present incumbents of their respective offices: Timothy R. Merrill, city clerk and treasurer; Charles De F. Bancroft, city sheriff; M. E. Smilie, judge of city court; Clark B. Roberts, superintendent of streets, and Joel Foster, superintendent of water works. Frederick P. Carleton, elected city attorney in 1897, has served continuously since that time and was re-elected in 1902. The auditors remain the same as in 1895: Albert W. Ferrin, Melville E. Smilie, and Levi H. Bixby. These public servants are capable and efficient officials.

The single municipal form of government which Montpelier has enjoyed during the past

seven years is a marked improvement in all essential respects over the triple governments—town, village and school district—so long in existence in the same territory.

The custom of observing the principle of non-partizanship in municipal politics, inaugurated at the first city election, has proven a wise policy and beneficial to the community.

The city has also benefitted by having the continuous services of some of the principal officers and the heads of the departments—notably the clerk and treasurer, attorney, superintendent of streets and superintendent of water works. All of these officials have served eight years, except the city attorney

venting desirable and necessary improvements in all lines of public works. The city government has been liberal and progressive in providing new bridges and new school buildings, better roads and sidewalks, and for the extension of the water works and sewer system. Marked improvements have been made in all these directions since Montpelier became a city.

The city is lighted throughout by electric arc lights which are suspended at the middle of the road ways. Some eighty lights are in use at the present time, which together with a number of arc incandescent lamps illuminate the principal streets throughout the city.



THE KELLOGG-HUBBARD LIBRARY.

who has served six years. The remuneration of the mayor and alderman for their services to the city has proven to be a step in the right direction. Moderate salaries are paid to the other city officials who have rendered the city excellent service in their respective positions.

In the control and management of city affairs from the office of mayor down to the minor officers, the best executive and business qualifications have been demanded and met in the public service. Honesty and economy have characterized the administration of the government.

Conservatism in the expenditure of public funds has prevailed, but not to the extent of pre-

The distance covered by lighted streets equals about twenty miles. The city contracts for these lights on a "moonlight schedule" with the Consolidated Lighting Company.

Montpelier is a wealthy city. Its assessed property valuation constituting the grand list is larger in proportion to the population than that of any other town or city in Vermont. It ranks as the third city in the State in the appraised value of its real estate and personal property. At the same time it has the advantage of a comparatively low rate of taxation.

The assessed valuation of all taxable property in the six wards of Montpelier, in 1901, was \$5,122,763.

The total valuation of the real estate, per-

sonal property and polls of the town of Montpelier in 1891, was \$3,766,729.

The total real estate valuation in the six wards of Montpelier, in 1901, was \$3,064,930. In the same territory in 1891 the assessed value of real estate was \$1,995,300. This shows a gain of \$1,069,630 in ten years.

Personal property shows an increase of \$149,404 during this period.

The total number of taxable polls in the city of Montpelier, in 1901, was 2,070. In 1891 the number was 1,269, including what is now ward six. This shows a gain of 801 taxable polls in ten years.

In the above statement the valuation of the annexed territory from the town of Berlin, in-

been as follows: 1896, \$3,777,274; 1897, \$3,800,489; 1898, \$3,956,947; 1899, \$4,779,539; 1900, \$5,003,721, and in 1901, \$5,122,763.

The total amount of taxes assessed in Montpelier for the town, village and school districts, in 1890, was 185 cents on the grand list. In 1891, it was 175 cents; in 1892, 160 cents; in 1893, 135 cents. (No village tax was assessed in 1893) and in 1894, 172 cents. In 1895 the rate of taxation under the new city government was fixed at 156 cents on the grand list. The tax rate was reduced the year following to 150 cents, where it has since remained.

The real estate values of Montpelier are 25 per cent. higher than the appraised valuation. The system of taxation in the city of Mont-



THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

cluding the real estate, personal property and polls, in 1891, is added to that of Montpelier, in 1891, so as to give the valuation of what is now the present limits of the city as it stood on the respective grand list books in 1891; thus showing the growth of the whole territory from 1891 to 1901, the annexation not taking effect until February 1, 1899.

The increase in the grand list of the city since 1895 has been nearly \$1,500,000. The last assessed valuation of the real estate, personal property and polls under the town government, in 1894, was \$3,680,787. In 1895 the first year under the new city government the total valuation was \$3,753,213. The assessed valuation each year since then has

been such that on the first day of February annually, the tax account is settled.

The tax list of 1901 amounted to \$77,000 in round numbers. These taxes have all been collected with a shrinkage of only \$276, a portion of this sum being for clerical errors and abatements for deceased tax payers. Consequently no bad tax bills are carried over. The same system is in practice regarding every class of assessments. At the present time there is not a dollar owed the city of Montpelier for taxes or assessments levied in 1901, or in previous years.

Under the amended charter the expenditures each year must be kept within the tax voted by the tax payers.

The indebtedness of the city of Montpelier is comparatively small, being only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property. The liabilities on February 1, 1902, amounted to \$178,000 in round numbers made up as follows:

M. and W. R. R. bonds, 4 per cent	\$40,000	00
Water bonds, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent	10,000	00
U. S. Deposit Fund, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	12,200	23
Main Street Bridge bonds, 4 per cent	17,000	00
Funding bonds, 4 per cent.	17,500	00
Street Improvement bonds, 4 per cent	15,000	00
Due Sinking fund	3,707	93
Temporary loans	18,000	00
Granite Street Bridge bonds, 3 $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent	15,000	00
New School Building bonds, 3 $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent	30,000	00
	<u>\$178,408</u>	16

Montpelier has had a remarkable material growth since 1891. A large number of business blocks, buildings for manufacturing purposes and private residences have been erected during the past ten years. Between April 1st, 1891, and April 1st, 1902, 317 new houses for residential purposes have been built, with an appraised value of \$497,300. The number of new houses built in each ward during this period is as follows:—Ward 1, 31; Ward 2, 103; Ward 3, 49; Ward 4, 45; Ward 5, 27; Ward 6, 62. Since 1891, ten business blocks have been built, with an assessed value of \$198,500. Forty-three other buildings for manufacturing and business purposes, including ten new granite plants, have also been built, with a valuation of \$94,200.

In addition to the building record noted above, there have been expended in the con-



THE HEATON HOSPITAL.

The liabilities and obligations of the old town, village and school district assumed by the city upon its organization, in March 1895, amounted to \$138,222.57, divided as follows: town, \$65,647.94; village, \$70,574.63; school district, \$2,000.

The indebtedness assumed in 1895 has been very materially reduced, the liabilities being decreased \$16,083.92 in 1901. The new items of indebtedness incurred since 1895 consist mainly of bridge bonds, \$32,000; school building bonds, \$30,000, and street improvement bonds, \$15,000—making a total of \$77,000.

struction of public buildings since 1891, \$1,225,000. Among these buildings, all of which are exempt from taxation, are the Heaton Hospital, the Wood Art Gallery, Kellogg-Hubbard Library, the Washington County Jail and a new school building.

The streets, sidewalks and bridges compare very favorably with similar works in much larger cities. All of the main approaches to the city, as well as the principal business and residential streets are macadamized. There are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of permanent roads with paved and graded gutters and sewer connections. These

roads are substantially built and have a covering of either crushed stone, stone chips or river gravel brought to grade.

Raised street crossings are placed across the road ways at convenient distances. Some twenty miles of concrete sidewalk have been built, and nearly the whole resident portion of the city is covered with this desirable walk. Stone curbing is laid along all paved streets and walks.

The method of laying macadamized road ways in Montpelier is as follows:—First. A section of street is prepared by excavating the depth desired, not less than 18 inches, and in some places to a depth of two feet. There is then laid the coarsest stone, (known as No. 4)

street department has been in charge of Clark B. Roberts since 1895, under whose supervision all of the repairs and new work on the roads, sidewalks and sewers have been done.

SYSTEM OF WATER WORKS.

Montpelier possesses a superior system of water works which furnishes an abundant supply of water for power and domestic purposes and affords ample protection from fire.

The source of supply, Berlin Pond, or Mirror Lake, is located about four and a half miles southeast of the city and drains some 7,000 acres of land, besides being fed by numerous springs. It has a capacity of 222,000,000 gallons. Its altitude above State street,



BUILDING A MACADAM ROAD ON MAIN STREET.

to a depth of 8 inches, followed with a layer of No. 3 stone, (a grade finer) which is put on to a depth of 8 inches. Next comes a layer of No. 2 stone, (a fine grade) to a depth of 6 inches, or to bring the street up to grade. The last layer is a covering of the finest stone that comes from the crusher, but this is only used to pack and hold the different grades. Each layer of stone is packed firmly into place by the use of a steam roller, before the next layer is allowed to be placed. The road is filled a little above the height required, as after a thorough wetting down, and rolling with the heavy steam roller, it settles from two to three inches. The street department is equipped with a stone crusher, a steam roller, a road machine, a snow roller, work wagons and carts and a stable of nine large gray horses. The

Montpelier, is 444 feet. The reservoir is located one and a half miles down stream at the head of Benjamin's Falls and contains 230 acres. It is 363 feet above State street. The pressure to the square inch is 175 pounds.

The water works were built in 1884, and as installed comprised 51,052 feet, or nine miles of mains. Additions to the system have been made yearly, and in 1888 a second main was laid. The total length of the main at the present time is 120,301 feet, or nearly 23 miles. This is an increase of over 13 miles in 17 years. The city has provided for public purposes four watering troughs, five gates for flushing sewers and seven stand pipes for street sprinkling. There are 82 hydrants and 165 gates connected with the system.

The total cost of the water works system

from 1884 to 1902, has been \$172,850.55, and the receipts \$184,407.00, leaving a handsome margin of profit. The income from water rents in 1901 exceeded the expenses by about \$12,000. The water bonds outstanding amount to \$10,000. The sinking fund contains \$3,707.93. The yearly gross income from water rents since 1884 is shown by the following receipts: 1885, \$1,683.95; 1886, \$3,798.25; 1887, \$4,549.21; 1888, \$8,573.59; 1889, \$9,522.34; 1890, \$9,788.50; 1891, \$10,446.32; 1892, \$12,105.42; 1893, \$13,163.06; 1894, \$12,038.10; 1895, \$13,183.69; 1896, \$11,400.61; 1897, \$11,522.26; 1898, \$14,043.55; 1899, \$15,280.14; 1900, \$15,961.16; 1901, \$17,326.85; total, \$184,407.00.

are noted elsewhere. In addition to these regular items of current expenses, the city annually appropriates \$2,000 for the Heaton hospital and \$1,200 for the Montpelier military band.

Montpelier has a modern system of public schools which fully affords the facilities and advantages demanded at the present time in advanced educational circles. The city schools are maintained at a high standard, with music, drawing and kindergarten departments included with other features. The greater portion of the 800 or more enrolled pupils are accommodated in two commodious and well equipped brick buildings. The new school building, completed in 1901, is a handsome brick struc-



RESERVOIR OF THE CITY WATER WORKS.

The superintendent of water works, Joel Foster, has been in charge from the commencement, served on the original committees of investigation, was one of the constructing bailiffs, and has pushed into this important public enterprise a vast deal of very useful work.

A computation of expenditures made for public purposes during the seven years that Montpelier has been a city shows the average annual cost in round numbers of the principal departments as follows: Street—including roads, sidewalks, sewers and bridges, \$18,000; school, \$13,000; lighting, street and miscellaneous, \$4,100; poor, \$4,000; fire, \$2,300; police, \$2,000. These figures do not include the extraordinary expenses incurred in building new bridges and a new school house, which

ture costing \$32,000. It has a capacity for 400 scholars, and in heating, ventilation, light and furnishings it is a model school building. The primary departments occupy this new building. The Union School building at the head of School street is a commodious structure occupied by the higher grades. The public schools will cost from \$18,000 to \$20,000 the present year. Montpelier Seminary, cherished and beloved by Vermont Methodists, enjoys a high reputation and is a prosperous institution of learning. St. Michael's school, a Catholic parochial school, is successfully conducted.

The Heaton Hospital, built by the late Homer W. Heaton, who had been for over sixty years a member of the Washington county bar, was opened for the reception of patients

in 1896. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1896. The cost of the grounds and building given by Mr. Heaton was in the vicinity of \$25,000. In 1898 Mr. Heaton gave \$4,000 additional for a wing to the hospital. The same year a gift of \$10,000 for a permanent fund was made by Ira W. Calef. The city annually appropriates \$2,000 for the support of the hospital, in consideration of which it has the use of five free beds. The institution has modern facilities and the most approved equipments. In 1901 there were 132 cases treated at the hospital.

Art Gallery occupies a large brick building connected with the Y. M. C. A., where a very fine collection of paintings are on exhibition for public inspection.

A great improvement has been made in the city bridges since 1895. Two new iron bridges have been constructed across the Winooski river and two new bridges have also been built across the North branch. The "Old Arch Bridge," originally erected in 1826, was taken down and replaced by a substantial iron structure in 1897—1898, at a cost of over \$25,000. In 1898, a new bridge was built on Vine street.



THE UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Kellogg-Hubbard library was built and endowed by the late John E. Hubbard. The building is of white marble and is handsomely furnished. It cost about \$60,000. The Hubbard endowment fund is \$15,000. The library is an extensive one, and has an average yearly circulation of 40,000 books. The reading room is supplied with a large number of newspapers and magazines. The cost of maintenance last year was \$4,500.

The Y. M. C. A., although a semi-public institution, is deserving of mention in this article. The association occupies the commodious brick residence of the late John A. Page, and has many attractive features. It is in a prosperous condition. The Thomas W. Wood

In 1900 a new iron bridge was built across the Winooski, on what is now Granite street, at a cost of \$16,000. Bonds were issued for the "Old Arch Bridge" to the amount of \$17,000 and for the Granite street bridge to the amount of \$15,000. A new iron bridge was also built on Langdon avenue in 1900.

The city has a well equipped and efficient fire department, organized on a modern basis. The Gamewell fire alarm system with 32 boxes, three hose companies and wagons, a hook and ladder company and two trucks, and eight chemical fire extinguishers constitute the principal features. There are 87 hydrants within the city limits. The water pressure averages about 150 lbs. to the square inch.

MONTPELIER SUMMARIZED.

Capital of Vermont.
 Shire of Washington County.
 Fourth largest city in the State.
 325 miles north of New York.
 210 miles north of Boston.
 65 miles from the White Mountains.
 127 miles from Montreal.
 60 miles from the Adirondacks.
 Beautiful drives in all directions.
 7,000 people within two miles of United States Post Office.
 2,060 voters.
 Voting list increased 900 in 10 years.
 Three railroads center here.

Average tax rate, \$15.00 per thousand.
 A public hall seating 2,000 people.
 A Federal P. O. building costing \$175,000.
 3 Public School buildings.
 \$80,000 invested in Public School buildings.
 Maintenance of Public Schools cost last year, \$17,201.04.
 804 scholars in Public Schools.
 29 teachers in Public Schools.
 Montpelier Seminary.
 St. Michael's Parochial school.
 650 scholars in other schools.
 6 Church societies and buildings.
 Seating capacity of Congregational church, 800.
 Seating capacity of Unitarian church, 375.
 Seating capacity of Methodist church, 600.



COMPLETED MACADAM ROAD ON MAIN STREET AND LANGDON AVENUE.

14 miles of good roads.
 Nearly 4 miles of macadamized roads.
 78 streets and avenues.
 A sewer system.
 4 miles of electric street railway.
 A public park.
 Assessed value of real estate, \$3,064,930.
 Assessed valuation of personal property, \$2,057,833.
 Total assessed value, \$5,122,763.
 Increase in ten years in Grand List, \$1,626,134.

Seating capacity of Baptist church, 350.
 Seating capacity of Episcopal church, 400.
 Seating capacity of Roman Catholic church, 575.
 1 Public Library.
 Cost of Library building, \$55,000.
 38,2911 books taken out of the Public Library last year, 19,984 of which were fiction, and 8,968 juvenile fiction.
 A model city hospital.
 A prosperous Y. M. C. A.
 A fine art gallery.

A first-class military band.
A flourishing social organization—Apollo Club.
Co. H, Vermont National Guard.
2 National banks.
2 Trust companies.
8,900 depositors in savings banks.
419 depositors in National banks.
\$3,413,897 deposits subject to check.
No Montpelier bank ever closed its doors.
A Life Insurance company with \$20,000,000 assets.
2 Fire Insurance companies.
1 Fidelity Bond company.
Opera House cost \$60,000.
Montpelier is on the Boston-New York circuit.
Two daily newspapers—Evening Argus—Daily Journal.
Two weekly newspapers—Vermont Watchman—Argus and Patriot.
Western Union Telegraph office.
New England Telephone and Telegraph.
Number of telephones in use, 510.
2 Electric Light and Power companies.
1 Gas Light company.
88 arc street lights.
Efficient Fire Department.
3 hose wagons.
2 hook and ladder trucks.
Gamewell fire alarm system.
32 fire alarm boxes
88 street hydrants.
Water pressure per square in., 150 lbs.
Reservoir holds 3,000,000 gallons.
A handsome cemetery.
Death rate 1901, 15 to 1,000 population.
A Board of Trade.
Industries—1 manufacturer of patent medicine; 1 clothes pin factory; 1 manufactory of saw mills and machinery lumber; 1 manufactory of organ and door springs; 1 manufactory of confectionery and crackers; 2 cigar factories; 2 manufactories of doors, sash and blinds; 1 manufactory of granite polishing machinery; 27 manufacturers of granite; 1 brass foundry and nickel plating; 1 marble manufactory; 1 paper box factory.

Business Interests—17 grocery stores; 7 markets; 6 retail dry goods stores; 4 retail crockery stores; 4 furniture makers and dealers; 5 hardware stores; 5 druggists; 3 clothing stores; 3 hotels.

NON-PARTISANSHIP IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

BY HON. JOHN H. SENTER.

ABOUT fifteen years ago several gentlemen in Montpelier, who were interested in good government for that municipality, were discussing the question of non-partisanship in municipal politics, and, being all agreed as to its desirability, Hon. James W. Brock, an earnest and prominent Republican, and myself, as earnest a Democrat, agreed to and did issue a call for a citizens' caucus to nominate candidates for municipal offices for the year ensuing. All voters were invited to attend without regard to their political affiliations.

The caucus was well attended, a complete list of officers was nominated, part of them Republicans, part of them Democrats and part of them Prohibitionists, no attention being paid in the caucus to any candidate's political affiliations. The only matters discussed regarding candidates were their qualifications to fill the office for the benefit of the municipality. At the same time a municipal party was organized and a town committee elected, and it was christened "The Citizens Party." At the then following election the candidates so nominated at that caucus were elected by a large majority, and from that time until now the Citizens Party has been the only party or organization of any kind whose nominees have been elected at our municipal elections.

The Republican voters in Montpelier outnumber the Democratic voters more than two to one, and yet, during that fifteen years, I can truthfully say no question has been raised by the Republican voters as to whether the candidates before the caucus were Republicans or Democrats, and only once has there been an attempt in that fifteen years to bring partisanship into our municipal affairs. The first year after the form of our municipality was changed from that of town and village to city, an attempt was made by some disgruntled Republicans and over-zealous Democrats to draw the lines on Democratic and Republican politics, and because the Citizens Party candidate for mayor that year happened to be a Republican, a Democrat was put up in opposition, and the claim made that the Democrats ought to have recognition. But this attempted return to partisan politics did not meet with any support



UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE.

from the better elements of either party, and that was the last time that an attempt has been made in this city to bring partisanship into our municipal affairs. The Citizens Party is a thoroughly equipped party, having city and ward committees; its caucuses are duly called and regularly held before each municipal election, and all legal voters in city meeting, without regard to party affiliations, are invited to take part. When there is any contest over a nomination it is decided by ballot, and the check list is used with ballot clerks to attend to the balloting somewhat as with the Australian ballot in city meeting. Our caucuses are well attended, and, in fact, the nominations made by the caucus are almost invariably equivalent to an election at city meeting. More votes are cast at the caucus when there is any contest than are cast for the election of those officers at the following city meeting.

At the caucus held by the Citizens Party for the nomination of mayor, the present year, one thousand and thirty votes were cast upon the first ballot, and only six hundred and forty-three ballots were cast for mayor at the city meeting following.

The result of this non-partisanship has been that Montpelier's municipal affairs have been well conducted and for the best interests of the city. There has been no corruption in office and no extravagance, but a wise expenditure of the public money for the public good.

We have macadamized our streets, built concrete sidewalks all over our city, constructed many new steel bridges, more than doubled our water supply, built a large number of sewers, established all-night street lights, and generally beautified and improved the city. Great attention has been paid to sanitary conditions. Our streets are kept clean, flowers and shrubbery have been planted to beautify the streets, and we have purchased and own city teams, steam road-roller, stone crusher, and all tools and accessories necessary to carry on the city's business. We have greatly enlarged the Union School building, and recently built a large new school building and many other improvement have been made which are too numerous to detail in this short article, and yet, we have continually reduced our bonded indebtedness, and that too with a tax rate, which includes all state, county, municipal and school taxes, never exceeding \$1.50 on a dollar of the grand list.

And this has been the result of non-partisanship in our municipal politics.

If the question be put to vote today in the City of Montpelier, whether we would return to our old-fashioned politics, or maintain in its efficiency the non-partisan Citizens Party of to-day, I feel sure that more than seven-eighths of the legal voters in the City of Montpelier would vote to sustain the Citizens Party and non-partisanship in municipal politics.

Its result here has been altogether good. I do not mean by this that the Citizens Party has always put in nomination the best men in the City of Montpelier for municipal officers, but I do claim that the general result of this action of the voters in this city has been to put a better class of men in office and to have a better administration of our affairs than could be had under the old system. No political debts have to be paid; the Republican party does not use municipal offices to sidetrack or pay off party workers, neither do the Democrats have an opportunity to use the city politics to strengthen their party lines. The politics that are in vogue here in Montpelier in our municipal affairs are *non-partisan*, in fact as well as in name, and no question is ever asked or ever thought of by our voters whether a candidate is a Democrat or a Republican.

In looking over the party affiliations of the Citizens Party nominees this year, (we had a mayor, three aldermen, and two listers to nominate), the candidate for mayor is a Republican, two of the three candidates for aldermen are Democrats, one of the listers is a Republican and one a Democrat, but do not understand that either of these candidates was nominated because he was or was not a Democrat or a Republican. They were nominated because the aggregate judgment of our voters was that they were the most available and best men for the office under all circumstances.

You requested me, Mr. Editor, to say something as to the best methods of governing a small city and the problems of city government. I believe that the best way to govern any municipality is to keep the governing power as near to the people as possible, and that idea is carried out in the charter of the City of Montpelier. We have, in name, a city government, but as near as is practicable for

the large amount of business and voters, we have retained the old New England town meeting system.

At our annual meeting, the voters all come together in one hall. They ballot by wards, having different ballot boxes for each ward, but when it comes to the transaction of the general business of the city, they meet the same as do towns in town meeting. The city meeting establishes the tax rate, acts upon, accepts or rejects the reports of its officers. The action of the city officers for the year then just closing is open, subject to, and receives, commendation and criticism from the voters. The policy to be pursued in regard to our streets and other municipal business is fully and thoroughly discussed in our city meetings, and the result is that we are all pleased with our city government and its results.

I am aware that this is not possible for cities much larger than Montpelier, but for a city of not over ten thousand inhabitants I believe this combination of the city and town form of government is the best yet devised. I know it has worked well and more than well in Montpelier. Our mayors and aldermen during these years have been good and faithful officers, fully as good as officers of that kind will average the country over I am sure, and yet I know that the restraining influence which the city meeting has had over those officers has been of incalculable good for the citizens of Montpelier. Once each year all of our officers have to give an account of their stewardship to their constituents. They have to answer all questions that the sovereign people choose to put to them. They have to explain their actions and give a reason for the faith that is in them. In other words, they are taught by these city meetings that they are the servants and not the masters of the people.

I think it is conceded that no town in this State is governed more economically and honestly, or has more up-to-date, modern improvements than the City of Montpelier, and this is attributable equally to its non-partisanship in municipal politics and the fact that it has combined the old-fashioned town meeting with its city form of government.

PORTRAITS OF ALDERMEN.—1902.



Photo by Blanchard.

LESTER H. GREENE.—WARD 1.



Photo by Corse.

D. F. RYLE.—WARD 2.



ANTOINE GALAISE.—WARD 8.



J. J. BURGEN.—WARD 5.



JAMES S. HALEY.—WARD 4.



W. F. WATERMAN.—WARD 6.

JAMES M. BOUTWELL, PRESENT MAYOR.

James M. Boutwell, the present mayor of Montpelier, was born in this city, May 16th, 1856. He attended the Montpelier public schools, and Goddard Seminary, in Barre. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Lane Manufacturing Company where he learned the machinist trade. Afterwards he became a fireman on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. He was promoted from time to time in the service and was finally made superintendent of the Barre railroad. After an experience of fifteen years as a railroad man he served as superintendent of the Langdon quarries, in Barre, five years. At the end of this period he purchased the quarries owned by the late James R. Langdon, which he now operates. Mr. Boutwell is the general manager, as well as a director, of the Wetmore & Morse Granite Company, and has under his supervision more men than are employed by any other granite firm in this section.

He has been a trustee of the village of Montpelier and was an alderman of the city in 1896. He was nominated for mayor of Montpelier at a union caucus held in February of this year, and received a unanimous election at the polls on March 5th, last. He is a charter member of the Apollo Club and has held various offices in this leading social organization of Montpelier, including the office of president. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOSEPH GREEN BROWN, MAYOR 1900-1901.

Joseph Green Brown, mayor of Montpelier in 1900 and 1901, was born in Montpelier in 1866, and is the son of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Brown, a long time resident and prominent business man of the city. He attended the graded schools of the city and the Washington County Grammar, which he left to enter his father's insurance office as clerk. In 1889 he was admitted to partnership with his father, the firm name becoming A. C. Brown & Son. This partnership continued until 1891, when he became sole proprietor of the business. He was a trustee under the village government before Montpelier became a city, and served as alderman in 1899. He was elected mayor in 1900 and gave such unqualified satisfaction that he was nominated and elected for a second term without opposition. He was for several years secretary of the Montpelier Board of Trade, and in this position always exhibited

the greatest interest in any project which looked to the advancement of the city's welfare. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor E. C. Smith, which gives him the military rank of colonel. He has been president of Montpelier's popular social organization, the Apollo club, and takes an active part in its management. The insurance agency which he conducts is the largest and most important anywhere in this part of the State. It was founded in 1867, and now has the leading companies of England, New York, Philadelphia, Hartford and other New England cities. It embraces fire, life, accident, plate glass, steamboat, surety, fidelity, employers' and public liability. The combined capital represented by his agency aggregates upwards of \$300,000,000. It is a well known fact that large insurance companies select as their representative only men of known reliability who are prompt and painstaking alike with clients and principal. Col. Brown enjoys much personal popularity. In his administration of the city's affairs during two terms he has advocated only such measures as would permit of a moderate rate of taxation, and provide sufficient funds for a gradual reduction of the municipal debt, realizing however, the necessity for such public improvements as the conditions of the times would permit.

JOHN H. SENTER, MAYOR 1898-1899.

John H. Senter was born in Cabot, Vt., November 11, 1848. He received his education at the common schools, and in the High School at Concord, N. H. He early determined to follow the law as a profession, and while fitting himself he taught school for the purpose of supporting himself and his aged mother who was dependent upon him. He taught in all, forty-three terms of school, and his interest in educational matters has never ceased, and his efforts have resulted in great benefit to the school system of the State. His study of law was largely done during the time he was teaching school, and he finished his course in the office of Clarence H. Pitkin, of Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He has also been admitted to practice in the United States District Court and United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He is a Democrat in politics; was for many years secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and the chairman of the State Committee, and at present is the Vermont member of the National



THE STATE HOUSE.

Democratic Committee. He has been a delegate several times to the Democratic National Convention, and was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1900. Although he resides in a state, county and town that are strongly Republican, he has been honored with public office when his party ticket, as a whole, was far in the minority. He was superintendent of schools in the town of Warren for many years, and of the city of Montpelier for several years, and has held nearly all the municipal offices. He was United States Circuit Court Commissioner for many years, resigning when appointed United States Attorney. In 1898 he was unanimously elected mayor of the city of Montpelier, and re-elected in 1899. For many years he was secretary of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is now a director of that company. He was appointed National Bank Examiner under President Cleveland's first administration, and in Cleveland's last administration was United States Attorney for the District of Vermont. His advocacy of the Town School System for the State of Vermont was long and earnest, and he was very influential in bringing about the passage of that act in 1892. He has one of the largest and most complete law libraries in New England, containing over ten thousand volumes, and during the years of his greatest activity, has never ceased to be a student, both in his profession, in literature, and in municipal and educational problems.

Mr. Senter is a member of Aurora Lodge, F. and A. M., King Solomon's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Mount Zion Commandery of Knights Templars, and Mount Sinai Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was married November 1, 1876, to Addie G. Martin, and they have five children—two sons and three daughters, and one granddaughter.

GEORGE O. STRATTON, SECOND MAYOR.

George O. Stratton, the second mayor of Montpelier, was born in Greenwich, Mass., June 4th, 1851, and removed to Montpelier in April, 1855. He received his education in the district and graded schools of Montpelier and the Washington County Grammar School. He served as a bailiff of the village in 1883, and as a village trustee from December 5th, 1892, to March, 1895. He also served as a selectman of the town of Montpelier, in 1882 and 1883.

Mr. Stratton was elected an alderman at the first city election under the new charter, in 1895, and was president of the board of aldermen that year. In 1896 he was nominated and elected mayor of the city.

In 1896 he was elected a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has received successive elections annually since. He has been connected with this company since 1871, and at the present time is assistant treasurer. In 1899 he was elected school commissioner from ward 5, and re-elected in March, 1901, for two years.

GEORGE W. WING, FIRST MAYOR.

George W. Wing, the first mayor of Montpelier, was born in Plainfield, October 22, 1843. He was educated in the district schools, at Barre Academy, at Washington County Grammar School, and at Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. He has been a resident of Montpelier since 1858. He studied law in the office of his father, Joseph A. Wing, Esq., and was admitted to Washington County Bar in 1868. He was Assistant State Librarian in 1864 and 1866, and Deputy Secretary of State from 1867 to 1873. During part of this latter period he was a clerk in the office of the State Treasurer, then filled by the Hon. John A. Page of Montpelier. Concluding this service, he began the practice of his profession, in which he has become distinguished, both for soundness of judgment and ability as an advocate. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Montpelier in 1882, and rendered important service to the State on the Ways and Means and the Grand List committees. He had an important part in framing, and to him belongs the honor of formulating, the corporation tax law enacted at that session of the Legislature—a law that was distinguished by the clearness and precision of its phraseology and by the benefits its well considered provisions conferred upon the State at large. As a member of the Grand List Committee his counsels, practical judgment and peculiar gift in so formulating an enactment that it could bear but one, and the right, interpretation, were brought into requisition in the act revising and consolidating the tax and grand list laws. In advocating, explaining and defending these measures in the debates in the House, and in his legislative duties generally, he disclosed the qualities of a wise and cap-

able law-maker. From 1884 to 1888, during the administration of President Cleveland, although a stanch republican, he held the office of Postmaster at Montpelier, to which he had been appointed toward the close of President Arthur's administration. He was a capable and popular administrator of the affairs of the Post-office, so judicious and efficient that partisanship was unable to effect his removal. In 1890 he was elected a trustee of the village of Montpelier, and in 1892 was chosen president of the corporation. When Montpelier became a city, in 1895, Mr. Wing was nominated and elected mayor.

Mr. Wing joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1868, and has been at the head of all the local bodies. He is a P. G. Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, P. G. High Priest of the Grand Chapter and P. G. Commander of the Grand Commandery. He received the 33° A. A. S. R. in 1890.

Mr. Wing was Secretary of the Vermont Bar Association for twenty years to October, 1901. December 1, 1869, he married Miss Sarah E. Forbush, who died in April, 1871, leaving one child, a daughter. October, 1, 1882, he married Miss Ida I. Jones.

**TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, CITY CLERK AND
TREASURER.**

In the person of Timothy R. Merrill as city clerk and treasurer, Montpelier has one of its most popular citizens and efficient officials. He was first selected to fill the position of town clerk in 1894, thus succeeding his father who held the office for twenty-one successive years. After the incorporation of the city, in 1895, he was chosen to fill the office he has since held.

Mr. Merrill is a native of Montpelier, having first seen the light of day on December 16th, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and has ever since made Montpelier his home. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all citizens and is worthy of it. Before taking up his present duties he was an able assistant to his father, and devoted his spare time to music, of which he is an enthusiastic devotee. He is the present leader of the Montpelier Military Band and is credited with having done much to place that organization in the position it holds as one of the leading, if not the best band for concert and march music in Vermont. He is also the composer of several very successful pieces of music which have

been published and had an extensive sale. Mr. Merrill was married in 1880 to Miss Ida L. George, daughter of Rufus L. and Abbie Jones, and has two children living, Mildred



TIMOTHY R. MERRILL.

Flora, and Helen Elizabeth Merrill. He resides at 90 Elm street in a pleasant home, where his well known courtesy and geniality are felt and fully appreciated by all with whom he comes in contact. It is not too much to say that during his incumbency of the office he holds under the city government, no word has been heard against his administration. The position is one of the utmost detail and responsibility and second only to that of the mayor. Mr. Merrill will probably be continued in office just as long as he sees fit to hold the reigns of Montpelier's records and finances.

MELVILLE E. SMILIE, CITY JUDGE.

Melville E. Smilie was born in Cambridge, Vt., August 21, 1844. In youth he lived in Cambridge, Bakersfield and Waterville. In 1852 he moved to Madison, Wis., there residing until September, 1856, when he returned to Cambridge, Vt., fitted for college at Underhill Academy and entered the University of Vermont in 1861, which he left at the end of his sophomore year on account of failing health. He moved to Montpelier in 1864, studied law with Heaton & Reed, and was deputy county clerk from March, 1865, till December, 1866, and the greater part of the time till his subsequent appointment as clerk.

He was admitted to practice in the Washington County Court March 15, 1866; to the Supreme Court August 12, 1868, and to the U. S. Circuit Court March 1, 1871. He was reporter of the Senate during the session of 1867. Mr. Smilie moved to Waterbury in



MELVILLE E. SMILIE.

December, 1867, where he continued to reside, practicing law, till 1874. He was principal of Waterbury graded school in 1868 and 1869. He held the office of State's attorney from December 1, 1868, to December, 1870, being twice elected. In 1874 he went to Detroit, Mich., and was admitted to the courts of Michigan, August 5, 1874. Shortly after his return to Vermont, and in the spring of 1875, he took charge of the county clerk's office, the late Mr. Newcomb being confined to his home in his last sickness. He was appointed clerk of Washington county, January 27, 1876, which office he still continues to hold. Mr. Smilie has been justice of the peace since 1886, town auditor for four years, a member of the school board for five years and president of the village of Montpelier.

In 1895, when Montpelier became a city he was chosen city judge and continues to hold the office. He has also been one of the city auditors since 1895. Judge Smilie is a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and of the American Fidelity Co.; a trustee of

the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Co., and also of the Vermont State Library.

He married Ellen Pinneo at Waterbury, May 26, 1870. They have one son—Melville Earl, Jr.

CHARLES DE F. BANCROFT, CITY SHERIFF.

Charles De F. Bancroft was born May 17, 1853, in Montpelier, in the Union School of which town he received his education. He is of a family which had members resident in Montpelier nearly a century ago and continuously since. He has himself been a resident of Montpelier all his life, except that after the death of his mother in 1855, down to 1862, he lived a larger portion of the time in his early boyhood in Waterbury. Mr. Bancroft married Flora B. Alexander, September 11, 1871, and they have three children, two sons and a daughter, all living in Montpelier. Mr. Bancroft learned the trade of tinsmith and then of a plumber, working in that business twenty-nine years, twenty-four years of which time he worked for Barrows & Peck, giving up the active pursuit of his trade five years ago.

He was local reporter for the Green Mountain Freeman for five or six years, and has always taken great interest in family, local



Photo by Corse.

CHARLES DE F. BANCROFT.

and State history. He knows more people in Montpelier, and is known by more people in Montpelier, than any other man in the city. Mr. Bancroft was elected city sheriff and collector at the first City election, in March,

1895, and has since been annually re-elected. He is the chairman of the board of listers and assessors of the city of Montpelier, of which board he has been a member since 1883, with the exception of three years. He has been a justice of the peace eighteen years, and before the village organization was merged in that of the city he had served on the board of village trustees. His long service as lister and as collector of taxes has been the most important factor in giving Montpelier a model system for securing each year a complete grand list, and for cleaning up the collection of its taxes each year with a minimum of loss.

FREDERICK P. CARLETON, CITY ATTORNEY.

Frederick P. Carleton, city attorney, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., November 3, 1866. He removed to Montpelier at the age of nine years and received his education there. He studied law while acting as Register of Probate



Photo by Corse.

FREDERICK P. CARLETON.

Court, at Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar at the October term, 1889, when he went to Barre to practice law, returning to Montpelier in 1892, where he has since practiced. Mr. Carleton is a Democrat in politics, and has held several minor town and city offices in both Barre and Montpelier, and is now serving his sixth successive term as city attorney of Montpelier. He married Mollie R. Brisbin, of Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1897.

CLARK B. ROBERTS, SUPT. OF STREETS.

Clark B. Roberts was born at Barre, Vt., in October, 1856. He was educated at the public schools in Williamstown and Washington, Vt. He served as United States inspector of customs from 1881 to 1885. Mr. Roberts was



Photo by Corse. **CLARK B. ROBERTS.**

appointed street commissioner by the board of trustees of the village of Montpelier, in 1882, and elected by the people as road commissioner in 1892, and continued as such until the city was incorporated. In 1895 he was appointed superintendent of streets, which position he holds at the present time.

WALTER F. WATERMAN, ALDERMAN.

Walter F. Waterman, alderman of Ward 6, was born in Orange, Vt., February 13th, 1840. He is a staunch republican, and a farmer by occupation. He enlisted in Co. F, 6th Regiment Vermont Volunteers in October, 1861, and was mustered out in November, 1864.

For twenty-five years he has had charge of the Bradshaw farm in that part of Berlin recently annexed to the city. He has served as selectman, lister, and town grand juror in Berlin. Mr. Waterman is a member of Brooks Post, No. 13, G. A. R., of Vermont Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., Thomas Wildey Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F., and Stannard Lodge, 137, N. E. O. F.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Moore.

MISS ANNABEL MARSHALL, OF RUTLAND.

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OBITUARY.

RUSSELL SMITH TAFT.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF VERMONT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

LUDLOW, March 24, 1902.

THE governor announces with deep regret the death of the Hon. Russell S. Taft, chief judge of Vermont, who closed a life of long public service at his home in the city of Burlington, on the 22d instant, having filled the offices of representative and senator in the legislature, lieutenant-governor of the State, and for nearly 22 years judge of the supreme court. In every position he magnified his office with honesty and fidelity.

The governor directs that the public business of the state be suspended on Tuesday, the 25th instant, the day of his funeral, and that the flag be displayed at half mast on the State House at Montpelier, in honor of the memory of the faithful dead.

{ SEAL } By the governor.

JOHN G. SARGENT,
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

Such is the sad official announcement of the loss to the State of Vermont of the chief judge of the supreme court, Russell Smith Taft. The people of Vermont share with the Governor in the deep regret expressed at the death of Judge Taft. The respect and esteem which the bench and bar had for the chief judge was attested by the memorial resolutions adopted by the bars of the different counties, by the beautiful floral tributes offered to his memory and by the presence of a large number of attorneys-at-law at the obsequies.

Judge Taft's health had been seriously impaired for a year or more by fatty degeneration

of the heart, but he did not yield to it until about three weeks ago. Since that date he gradually failed until the end came on the morning of March 22.

Russell Smith Taft was born in Williston, January 28, 1835, being the seventh of ten children. His father was Elijah Taft, who moved to Williston from Shaftsbury, and his mother was Orinda Kimball, who was born at Williston. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at the Williston and Newbury academies. After his preliminary studies he chose law as his profession.



RUSSELL SMITH TAFT.

He lived in Williston until 1853, when he moved to Burlington and commenced the study of law. He studied with the Hon. George F. Edmunds and the Hon. Torrey E. Wales and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county, November 12, 1856. The following year he formed a partnership with Judge Wales

January 1, 1857, which was continued for twenty-one years, until August, 1878. He was selectman of the town of Burlington from 1861 to 1864 and an alderman of the city of Burlington from 1865 to 1869. He was State's attorney for Chittenden county from 1862 to 1865; a State senator from the same county in 1865 and 1866; city attorney for the city of Burlington in 1871 and 1872; register of the probate court in the district of Chittenden from 1863 to 1880; and lieutenant-governor of the State in 1872-4. In 1880 he represented the city of Burlington in the Legislature. At the same session he was elected assistant judge of the Supreme court. He was biennially re-elected and on January 21, 1899, became chief judge, on the appointment of Judge Ross as United States senator.

Judge Taft was an able lawyer and a remarkably sound, upright and just judge. He had a phenomenal memory; was especially conversant with the decisions of Vermont courts, and in disposing of cases was apt to apply to them, the law, as contained in the Vermont Statutes, rather than the statutes of other states and jurisdictions. His devotion to his judicial duties was absolute. It is said of him that in his twenty-two years of service on the Supreme bench, no court ever adjourned its session by reason of his absence, and he never missed a case in his supreme court work. He tried 501 cases by jury, of which only one in ten were reversed. Of State cases he tried 166 by jury, in which only eight judgments were reversed. He was a firm friend of temperance and of the prohibitory law, and had the strongest respect for established law and a keen sense of right and wrong.

In the intervals of his judicial duties he had opportunity to gratify his literary tastes. He was interested in early printing and had a larger collection of books printed during the first century of the art of printing than is to be found in any other private library in Vermont. He was much interested in local history. The article on the early history of the town of Burlington in Hemenway's *Gazetteer* was from his pen, and the papers on "The first Settler and Census of Burlington," and on "The Theatre in Burlington in 1808," read before the Vermont Antiquarian society, of which he was the founder, and printed in its recently issued proceedings, were also prepared and read by him. He wrote the sketch

of the Vermont Supreme Court published in the *Green Bag* in 1893-4, and at a recent meeting of the Vermont Bar association read a witty and interesting paper entitled "A Legal Medley." He had a strong sense of humor, was full of anecdotes and incidents stored in his retentive memory, and was thus exceedingly interesting in conversation. He grew kindly and more charitable in his judgments as he advanced in years, was good and generous to those who sought and needed his help in money or in counsel.

He was a member of the Masonic order. In religious preference, he was classed, in the legislative directories, sometimes as a Universalist and sometimes as a "Materialist." He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Maria L. Carlisle of Burlington. She died in 1873 and in June, 1876, he married Mrs. Jane M. Wyatt, whose maiden name was Jane Marlette, a native of Illinois and descendant of a French Huguenot, Gedeau Marlett. She survives him, with a son, Russell Wales Taft, born May 4, 1878. Three brothers, Eleazer of Essex Junction, Charles W. of Brookfield and and Hiram F. of California; and one sister, Miss Antha O. Taft, of Burlington, also survive him.

The funeral services of the late chief judge were held in Burlington, March 25. The body lay in state during the morning in the county court house, where the services were held in the afternoon. The floral tributes were profuse and beautiful.

Within the railed enclosure and beside the flower covered casket sat members of the supreme court, Governor Stickney, former Governors Smith, Grout, Woodbury, Ormsbee, and Barstow, and Congressman Foster, ex-judges Jonathan Ross and H. Henry Powers, the near relatives, and distinguished persons from all parts of Vermont.

The services were in charge of the Rev. J. J. Lewis of Chicago, once pastor of the little church at Williston which Judge Taft attended, who paid a glowing tribute to the dead jurist.

Associate Judge Wendell P. Stafford read a poem, "The Choir Invisible," and Associate Judge J. M. Tyler voiced the tribute of his associates, while the venerable Torrey E. Wales, who for twenty-one years was associated in practice with Judge Taft, gave many reminiscences of his early life and character.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

FREDERICK W. BALDWIN.

BY CHARLES T. WALTER.

IN selecting a candidate to represent Orleans county in the *VERMONTER*'s Department of "Vermont Men of Today," the name of Hon. Frederick W. Baldwin of Barton very naturally suggests itself.

Mr. Baldwin was born in the town of Lowell, Vermont, September 29, 1848, the son of Asa and Roselinda Baldwin, who were among the town's most thrifty pioneers. They were of sturdy English origin. Coming to Vermont from Billerica, Massachusetts, the grandfather settled in Cavendish. The father, born in Cavendish, moved to Lowell when that part of the country was an unbroken wilderness. Here by stern toil and unremitting industry he proceeded to hew his honest fortune out of the rugged surroundings, and here the subject of this sketch was born.

His early education, like that of a majority of Vermont farmer boys of a half century ago, was principally derived from an occasional term at the district school, made practical by hard work between times. Nature and experience are no mean teachers, although in our youth they are often regarded as tyrannical and old-maidish to the extreme.

In the course of time young Baldwin was able to supplement his district school education with a term or two at the Westfield grammar school, Johnson Normal school and Montpelier Seminary. The knowledge thus acquired was put to a practical test in winter teaching.

In 1870, Mr. Baldwin entered the law office of Powers & Gleed at Morrisville, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He then moved to Barton and established a law partnership with General William W. Grout. This partnership lasted until 1874, since which time he has practised alone, receiving a large and extensive business. His reliability, and broad Yankee common sense as an adviser quickly established him in the confidence of the com-

munity and connected him with much of the most important recent litigation. The confidence in his sterling integrity thus early formed has never been shaken, but has grown stronger from year to year.

A man of Mr. Baldwin's parts the public always delights to honor. It is not surprising, therefore, to find political honors and positions of trust awarded him. He is, and always has been, a Republican of the stalwart type, giving liberally of his time and means to the success of his party, local, State, national; but his service has always been statesmanlike and patriotic rather than political and mercenary. In 1872, he was elected Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, and Secretary of the Senate for the three succeeding terms. In 1880, he was chosen State's Attorney for Orleans county. He has served eight years as a member of the State Republican committee, two as Secretary and four as Chairman. In 1892, he was one of Vermont's four presidential electors, and as messenger took the State's vote to Washington. In 1896, he represented Barton in the Legislature, serving with credit on several important committees. In 1900, he was elected Senator from Orleans county and was unanimously chosen President pro tempore of that body, with a place on the judiciary committee. He is an exceptional presiding officer and has served often and most acceptably in that capacity.

He is prominent in Masonic circles and has been the Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Along with his professional work he has become a close student of Vermont's biographical and historical literature, and undoubtedly has the most complete private library on this subject in the State. A few years ago he edited and published an elaborate history of the bar of Orleans county, which is a valuable addition to our biographical literature.



FREDERICK W. BALDWIN.

In 1873, Mr. Baldwin married Miss Susan Grout, by whom he had one son, Edward Grout Baldwin, at present the efficient examiner of teachers for Orleans county. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1876, and in 1878 he married Miss Susan M. Hibbard of Brooklyn, New York.

Such, in brief, are the principal dates and plain facts in the life of one whom Orleans county, as well as the State at large, has learned to respect most highly, for his honesty and kindness of heart. His loyalty and

steadfastness of purpose are as clearly defined as the printed page. A business associate says of him: "He is a thorough Vermonter, by birth, by education, by sympathy and by familiarity with the spirit of our institutions."

The writer has an old friend whose highest mead of praise for anyone is expressed in the words, "He's considerable of a man." This fittingly describes the subject of this sketch, for certainly Hon. Frederick W. Baldwin is considerable of a man!



THE VERMONTER STATE DIRECTORY.

[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Richard A. Hoar,	- - -	Barre.
Gordon & Jackson,	- - -	Barre.
Waterman & Martin,	- - -	Brattleboro.
Hamilton S. Peck,	- - -	Burlington.
M. P. Maurice,	- - -	Montgomery.
Dillingham, Huse & Howland,	-	Montpelier.
Butler & Moloney,	- - -	Rutland.
Alfred A. Hall,	- - -	St. Albans.
John M. Thorne,	- - -	St. Albans.

HOTELS.

American House, Richford,	J. F. Kelley.
Addison House, Middlebury,	John Higgins.
Brooks House, Brattleboro,	H. O. Carpenter.
Hotel Brandon, Brandon,	Schoff & Sauter.
Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier,	J. S. Viles.
The Berwick, Rutland,	W. H. Valiquette.
Van Ness House, Burlington,	U. A. Woodbury.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

H. E. Taylor & Son, General,	Brattleboro.
T. S. Peck, General,	Burlington.
A. M. Aseltine, General,	Enosburgh Falls.
S. S. Ballard, National Life	Montpelier.
M. Mason, Fire,	St. Albans.
C. S. Hastings, Life,	St. Johnsbury.

MARBLE PRODUCERS.

Vermont Marble Co.,	Proctor.
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SLATE PRODUCERS.

Eureka Slate Quarries,	Fair Haven.
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NATIONAL BANKS

Merchants National Bank,	Burlington.
People's National Bank,	Brattleboro.
Welden National Bank,	St. Albans.

GRANITE QUARRIES.

James M. Boutwell,	Montpelier.
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GRANITE MANUFACTURERS.

Wells, Lamson & Co.,	Barre.
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BUTTER MANUFACTURERS.

Franklin County Creamery,	St. Albans.
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WHOLESALE LUMBER.

Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co.,	Burlington.
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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

St. Albans Furniture Co.,	St. Albans.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Spaulding, Kimball & Co.,	Burlington.
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WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS.

Hobart J. Shanley,	Burlington.
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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

H. W. Allen & Co.,	Burlington.
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SCALE MANUFACTURERS.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.,	St. Johnsbury.
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ORGANS

Estey Organ Co.,	Brattleboro.
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PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

St. Albans Messenger Co.,	St. Albans.
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SAVINGS BANKS.

Burlington Savings' Bank,	Burlington.
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VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1901: President, Hon. Edgar J. Sherman; vice-presidents, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Col. Albert Clarke; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Geo. W. Bishop, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Guy Lamkin, Hon. Geo. O. Proctor, Mr. James M. Gleason, Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, Isaiah R. Clark, Everett C. Benton.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. Sally Joy White; first vice-president, Mrs. William A. Barton; second vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, of Minneapolis; 1st vice-president, Hon. Robert Pratt, of Minneapolis (ex-mayor); 2nd vice-president, Hon. George W. Batchelder, of Fairbault; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, of Minneapolis; executive committee, Frank G. McMullan, Dr. F. E. Towers, Cavour Langdon, Paul D. Boutell, A. A. Crane, Fred B. Wright, George K. Belden.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Major E. R. Campbell; 1st vice-president, C. E. Fairman; 2d vice-president, H. B. Moulton; 3d vice-president, Capt. G. E. Graves; recording secretary, E. W. Morgan; corresponding secretary, H. N. Taplin; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry White; board of directors, N. D. Adams, N. L. Collamer, H. C. Sholes.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Hon. Daniel T. Cole; vice-presidents, Geo Partridge, C. S. Wright and Dr. John Townsend; secretary, A. O. Colton; treasurer, Hon. A. W. Scott.

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Officers: President, Charles C. Farnham; vice-president, Merritt Nichols; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 831 Ellicott Square; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Harry T. Buttolph, Dr. DeWitt C. Green, John C. Bradley, and Ira B. Hawthorne.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles A. Hoyt; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Robert D. Benedict, Hiram R. Steele.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, George H. Graves; vice-presidents, David O Felt, Hiram M. Pierce, Allen F. Carpenter, Col. Albert Clarke, Albert Patch; secretary and treasurer, Daniel W. Taft; executive committee, John J. Warden, Charles H. Bradley, William M. Wires, Mansel H. Bush, P. P. Pettes.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1902: President, Rev. F. M. Bissell; vice-presidents, H. J. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, Mrs. Geo. D. Weston; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, Chas. Tarbell, Miss Ila B. Roberts, Mrs. George Rhoads, Mrs. F. E. Ladd, George Graham, Dr. Clark Hill.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles H. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MANILA.

Officers: President, Capt. Charles W. Mead; Secretary, Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings; 1st vice-president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, W. I. Twitchell; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Monroe; chaplin, Rev. W. W. Ranney; executive committee, J. L. English, H. P. Knowlton, W. H. Bosworth, F. V. Bartlett, F. Crosby, Dr. Henry Bickford, H. D. Parker, B. M. Par-mellee, M. P. Harlow.

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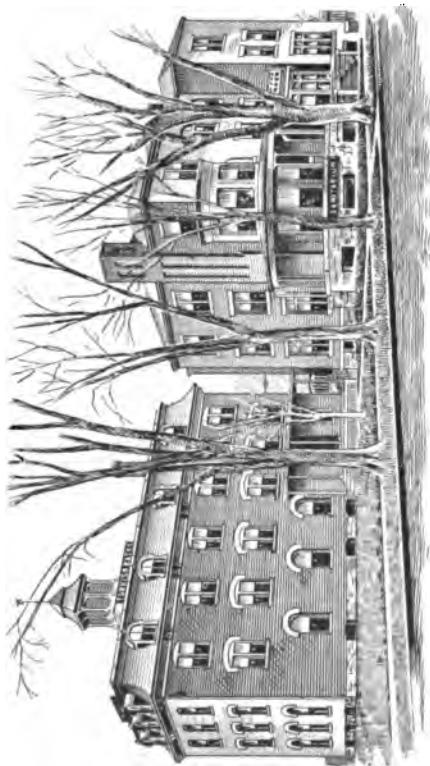
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